Volume 166 No. 7

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Alien Assets Payment Bills Appear Doomed

Legislation calling for the payment to former enemy aliens for property seized by the United States during World War II was virtually quashed last week when the President made known his opposition to pending bills on the subject.

In an exchange of letters with west German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer released by the White House during the week, Mr. Eisenhower said that none of the alien property measures now in the congressional hopper, "have the approval of my administration." However, he voiced the hope that a "fair, equitable and satisfactory solution" to the question could be found. Chancellor Adenauer had written the President last month asking for an early and favorable unravelling of the knotty international problem.

Dirksen's Key Bill

Key bill dealing with wartime seizures is S. 3423, sponsored by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, of Illinois. Clue to the fact that this measure is practically dead, at least as far as this session is concerned, was provided the day following publication of the President's letter when the senate failed to call the bill up for consideration.

While there still is a slight chance that the measure will be placed on an already jam-packed senate schedule for action later, last week's senate action apparently effectively blocks passage of the legislation at this session.

Meanwhile, congressional supporters of the legislation, in a last-minute effort to push through some kind of alien property legislation before congress closes down were reported to be working on an amendment to the Dirksen bill designed to meet Mr. Eisenhower's objections. Such a proposal, of course, would need the approval of both the White House and Sen. Dirksen.

In his letter to Dr. Adenauer the Chief Executive said the solution of the seized assets problem rests with congress. He pointed out that there are several proposals now before the lawmaking body, but none, he added, meets with his approval.

Chancellor Adenauer stressed that the solution of the entire question "would not only have a far-reaching favorable psychological effect in that it would give the German people a feeling of security and increase its moral strength; it would also make a considerable contribution to furthering th friendship between our two peoples, so promisingly begun."

Furfural Free Imports Voted

The senate last week approved a proposal to add furfural to the list of commodities which may be admitted to this country without the payment of customs duties. The action, made as an amendment to a house-passed measure on another subject, awaits house endorsement.

GSA Told to Pick Up Fluorspar for Stockpile

General Services Administration announced last week it has received an interim directive from the Office of Defense Mobilization to buy metallurgical grade fluorspar for inclusion in the national stockpile. The directive calls for purchase of concentrates from domestic ores only, and the amount to be bought will not be disclosed publicly, in keeping with stockpile policies.

Metallurgical grade fluorspar is used principally in the production of steel, where it acts as a "flux" during manufacture. The various grades of fluorspar are produced in several western states, with substantial quantities coming from Illinois and Kentucky.

The material is on the strategic and critical list for stockpiling because during emergency periods domestic requirements exceed production and imports would be necessary. Foreign sources are Mexico, Canada, and several countries in Europe and Africa.

Chemical Study by Vitro Given Go-Ahead by AEC

A proposal by the Vitro Corporation of America to study chemical and metallurgical processing problems associated with nuclear power systems has been approved by the Atomic Energy Commission, Lewis L. Strauss, chairman, announced last week. The company-financed study is the first to be undertaken in the chemical and metallurgical field under the AEC's industrial participation program for development of competitive nuclear power. A total of fourteen independent studies are now authorized under this program.

The investigations to be carried out by the Vitro Engineering Division will include preparation of fuel, removal of fission product poisons, primary separation of material discharged from the reactor, recovery and reworking of unspent fuel, recovery and decontamination of fissionable material produced in reactors, and radioactive waste disposal.

The company will survey available industrial power studies and the AEC's reactor development program to determine trends in processing requirements, the most probable lines of development, and the most promising technics. From its studies it will select one or more processing concepts for engineering analysis and preliminary design studies and make an estimate of processing costs as related to the overall nuclear power economics.

Tung Industry Claims 'Emergency' Need for 50 Percent Import Quota

The United States tung industry last week made a determined effort to get the Tariff Commission to change its mind, renewing its plea for a quota of 50 percent on imports of tung oil. The commission turned down a similar request from domestic growers and producers somewhat over a year ago.

Terming the present situation an "emergency," John M. Wisdom, who spoke on behalf of the industry, told the commission that a quota of 50 percent—the maximum permitted under the law—is needed now "to make the price support program work." The problem, as he saw it, boils down to this:—

"Unrestricted imports of tung oil from Argentina are preventing the orderly marketing of American tung oil through normal trade channels at prices at or above support price levels. This unrestricted importation of tung oil is disrupting the tung price support program of the Department of Agriculture. It is strangling the domestic tung industry.

Emergency Situation Claimed

"There is no time to lose. We are confronted with an emergency. Argentine tung oil is taking over the American market at prices just under the loan. Virtually all American tung oil is being forced into the loan. In effect, Argentine growers are being subsidized at the expense of the American tung industry and American taxpayers."

The industry's case received solid backing from USDA and George A. Parks, jr., of the department's Commodity Stabilization Service submitted a separate statement favoring imposition of a 50 percent import quota on tung oil.

Arguing that the quota is not necessary were John B. Gordon, secretary of the Bureau of Raw Materials for the American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industry, and Oscar A. Bunge, economic counselor of the Argentine Embassy.

Mr. Gordon contended that a tung oil import quota "would create more interference with other support programs" than it would solve in the case of tung oil. He also pointed out that the relation of tung oil imports to US production, as estimated for the 1953-54 and 1954-55 crop years, does not justify imposition of import controls.

No Change Seen Since 1953

Mr. Bunge felt that the commission's decision not to recommend tung oil cuts after the 1953 investigation was "a wise one." Furthermore, he said, there has been no change in the situation since that finding was made.

Mr. Wisdom, in presenting the US tung industry's case, saw the solution to the present problem in the "prompt establish-

—Continued on page 69

Oil, Chemical Workers Start Talks on Merger of Unions

Discussions got under way in Washington last week looking toward a merger of two key CIO unions—the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers and the Oil Workers. An accord, if worked out by twelve-member rank and file committees from the two unions, would have a great impact on the chemical industry.

Combination of the two groups would bring together a claimed membership of approximately 180,000 including some 100,000 oil workers and about 80,000 in the gas-coke union. While the plan does not have the unanimous endorsement of both groups, nearly all the top officials of the two unions favor the proposed consolidation.

Leaders of the two unions indicated that once their organizations have merged, they will invite a host of other oil, gas and chemical industry labor groups into the fold. These other units are not now affiliated with either the CIO or AFL. Merger of the two unions apparently has the blessings of the national CIO.

If a merger constitution should be drawn up, it would have to be ratified by the gas-coke union at its annual convention in St. Louis, Mo., next month and by the oil workers at their meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, in November.

Commerce to Publish Data On Surplus Property Sales

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks announced last week the inauguration of a service designed to keep American businessmen informed on proposed surplus property sales by the federal government.

Under an agreement entered into between the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense and the General Services Administration, the various military and civilian agencies of the government will provide advance information to the Department of Commerce on proposed surplus personal property sales, which the department will publish in its daily *Synopsis of Proposed Procurement, Sales and Contract Awards.*

This information will be published as a list of the principal sales of surplus personal property of all executive agencies of the government in which the original estimated acquisition cost of property to be sold at one time at one location is $25,000 or more (on military property $250,000 or more), and when the property is located in continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Heretofore the *Synopsis* has included information on proposed purchases by the

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Scrap Measure to President; Silicon Carbide Bill Altered

The senate last week approved and sent to the President a measure continuing the present suspension of duties on most scrap metals. Lead scrap is excluded from the exemption. Zinc scrap is included only if imported under a pre-July 1 contract.

The senate passed and sent back to the house with amendment H.R. 8628 to continue the free importation of crude silicon carbide, most of which comes from Canada. The exemption is for an indefinite period.

Lanham Act Revision Gains

The senate cleared for house action S. 2540, a bill amending the Lanham trademark act last week. The new legislation clarifies some of the language used in the seven-year-old Lanham law relating to the registration and protection of trademarks.

HEW Assistant Secretary Position Goes to Mintener

James B. Mintener, vice-president and general counsel of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., was confirmed by the senate last week as assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. While Mr. Mintener's official role will be to head up the department's federal-state relations, it is generally underscored that he is the "industry man" provided for in the compromise plan drawn up last month (OPD, 7/26/54), and as such will be responsible for supervising the policies and operations of the Food and Drug Administration.

Last month's record called for the selection of a government career man to succeed Charles W. Crawford as commissioner of Food and Drugs and the naming of an "industry man" as assistant secretary of the department with policy-making powers over FDA. When Crawford stepped down as head of FDA, he was succeeded by George P. Larrick, a deputy commissioner and long-time veteran in the agency. Official swearing in of Mr. Larrick as FDA chief took place last week.

Copper Division of BDSA Amends Mill Space Order

The copper division of the Business and Defense Services Administration last week amended order M-11A which revises percentages of mill space required to be reserved for copper and copper-base alloy products beginning with October deliveries. Amendment 5 to the order provides for decreases in required reservation of mill space on most categories of copper-controlled materials.

Cotton, Peanut Yields Will Decline, Soybean, Flaxseed to Increase: USDA

The Department of Agriculture last week forecast sharp cutbacks in two major crops—cotton and peanuts—and sizable increases for two others—soybeans and flaxseed. Based on conditions as of August 1, USDA's predictions were as follows:—

Cotton—A 1954 crop of 12,680,000 bales, which is a drop of 23 percent from the 1953 outturn of 16,465,000 bales. The 1952 crop amounted to 15,139,000 bales and the ten-year average for cotton is 12,448,000 bales.

Peanuts—Production from the acreage for picking and threshing of 1,268,000,000 pounds, about 20 percent less than last year's crop of 1,588,000,000 pounds and 36 percent below the ten-year average of 1,980,000,000 pounds.

Soybeans—Despite drought and excessive heat in parts of the main soybean area, a record output of 304,000,000 bushels. This compares with 262,000,000 bushels in 1953 and is about 4,000,000 bushels above the previous record crop of 1950.

Flaxseed—Output of 46,200,000 bushels, about a fourth more than in 1953 or the average. Although 8 percent less than was indicated on July 1, the 1954 crop is expected to be the third largest on record, exceeded only in 1948 and 1943. Acreage for harvest this year is the second largest of record.

In preparing its cotton production forecast, USDA said it considered data on the cotton acreage measured through last July, which represented nearly 75 percent of the allotted acreage. In California, Arizona and New Mexico, it was stated, the season to date has been exceptionally favorable. The crop is well advanced and in excellent condition.

In other cotton states, low temperatures in May resulted in considerable replanting. In June and July dry, hot weather limited plant growth but held weevil infestation in check. Cotton has withstood the intense heat and drought exceptionally well. While the growth of early cotton was retarded, plants are well fruited.

Peanut production in the Virginia-Carolina area, the department said, is indicated to be down about 6 percent from last year. Output in the southeastern area is off about 19 percent, while in the southwestern area the decline is about 46 percent.

Peanut acreage intended for picking and threshing this year, at 1,513,000 acres,

—Continued on page 33

Oil Men Hear Weeks At Sept. Conference

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks is on the list of speakers scheduled to address the annual meeting of the National Petroleum Association, to be held at the Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., from September 15 through 17. The meeting is expected to attract more than 1,000 oil men, most of them refiners.

The association's president, A. W. Scott, president of Wolf's Head Oil Refining Company, will deliver the welcoming address on the afternoon of September 15. Speaking after Mr. Scott at the opening session will be Dr. Charles F. Kettering, director and research consultant of General Motors Corporation, and Chester F. Smith, vice-president and director of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Mr. Smith will talk on "A World-Wide Look at the Changing Flow of Oil." Mr. Kettering's topic will be announced later.

The first session of the meeting will also witness a premiere showing of "The Story of Colonel Drake," a motion picture sponsored by the Oil Industry Information committee. The picture tells the story of the birth of the American oil industry in Titusville, Pa.

Ernest O. Thompson, chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission, will talk during the morning session on September 16. His topic will be "Imports: Their Effect Upon National Defense." Mr. Weeks will also speak during this session.

A technical session on the afternoon of September 16, sponsored by the association's department of manufacture, standards and tests, will be devoted to "An Evaluation of Multiple-Viscosity Graded Motor Oil." At this symposium representatives of General Motors Corporation, Kendall Refining Company, Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, and Socony-Vacuum Oil Company will give their views. A second session on the same day will feature a discussion of private transportation by motor vehicle by Kenneth E. Tuggle, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and by H. O. Mathews, manager of transportation for Armour & Co. This session will be sponsored by the association's department of traffic and transportation.

The program for September 17 includes a party sponsored by Ethyl Corporation. The American Petroleum Institute's central committee on railroad transportation will hold a meeting on September 14. The Institute's lubrication committee will meet on September 15.

Atomic Energy Compromise Rejected by Senate, 48-41

Turning a deaf ear to a plea by President Eisenhower, the senate late Friday afternoon rejected the compromise atomic energy bill by a vote of 48 to 41. Then, by a voice vote, the measure was sent back to conference with the house. Senate conferees received specific instructions to insist on the senate's version of the bill which had been heavily watered down in the rejected compromise.

Big stumbling block appeared to be the question of patents for the private development of atomic energy. The senate bill provided for ten years of compulsory patent sharing, while the house permitted regular exclusive patent rights.

Ammonium Nitrate Facility Readied in Lawrence, Kans.

A large-scale ammonium nitrate plant, located on a 374-acre site southeast of Lawrence, Kans., will be dedicated August 31 by Cooperative Farm Chemicals Association, an affiliate of the Consumers Cooperative Association, Kansas City, Mo. The over-all cost of the project, including the ammonia plant, was approximately $15,000,000. Ammonia will be converted to ammonium nitrate prills and nitrogen solutions in a 330-ton per day plant designed and constructed by Girdler Company, Louisville, Ky.

Eagle-Picher Buys Control Of Fabricon Products, Inc.

Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has bought control of Fabricon Products, Inc., River Rouge, Mich., it was reported last week. The purchase price was said to be $9,800,000. Eagle-Picher stated it would operate Fabricon as a division under the company's present management. Fabricon makes fiber products, waxed paper, cellophane wrappers and plastics.

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Cyanamid Tells of Changes In Petrochemical Department

Recent changes in the petrochemicals department of American Cyanamid Company, New York, include the naming of Dr. J. C. Pullman as manager of technical service, and the formation of a sales organization to handle most of the products of the company's Fortier plant in New Orleans, La.

Dr. Pullman was formerly assistant to the manager of the new product development department. He joined Cyanamid in 1943 at its research laboratories in Stamford, Conn., where he supervised development of materials for use in paper coating and converting. He was named to the new product development department in 1952. In his new post, Dr. Pullman will participate in the commercial development of new uses for acrylonitrile and its derivatives, and will supervise all departmental technical matters related to sales.

The new sales group, which will be headed by Dr. V. E. Wellman, manager of the petrochemicals department, will handle sales and sales development of acrylonitrile and certain other industrial chemicals made at the Fortier plant. Named to posts in the new sales group are:— Dr. A. J. Weith, assistant sales manager; George C. Voss, district sales manager with headquarters in New York; and

—Continued on page 59

Velsicol Administrative Post At Memphis, Tenn., Filled

J. P. Middleton has been appointed administrative assistant at the Memphis, Tenn., plant of Velsicol Corporation, a division of Arvey Corporation, Chicago. Mr. Middleton, who formerly was production superintendent of Velsicol's insecticide manufacturing, will assist in co-ordinating the varied activties of the Memphis plant. Before going to Velsicol, Mr. Middleton was with Delta Products Company, Wilson, Ark., where he was in charge of refining and hydrogenation of vegetable oils.

Coconut Self-Sufficiency Aim of Indian Program

The Indian Central Coconut Committee (ICCC) has prepared, for inclusion in the second five-year plan (1956-61) of the Government of India, a proposed scheme to make India self-sufficient in coconut requirements by increasing coconut cultivation, according to K. W. Martindale, American Consulate General, Madras.

The new five-year project includes short- and long-term measures for upping coconut output, provides for better statistics, suggests expansion of the coconut research stations, and proposes regulated marketing through producers' cooperative societies. Costs of the program, estimated at 14,250,000 rupees (nearly $3,000,000 in US currency), would be borne partially by the Indian government and partially by major account producing states.

An output target of 4,257,000,000 nuts annually is set for the end of 1960-61, an estimated 800,000,000 more nuts than would be produced by the present rate of

—Continued on page 59

Maleic, Fumaric Output Unit Of Nat'l Aniline on Stream

The maleic anhydride-fumaric acid unit in the new Moundsville, W. Va., plant of National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation is now on stream, Ross M. Sims, plant superintendent, has announced. The new unit is believed to be the world's largest and most efficient producer of maleic anhydride tablets and fumaric acid crystals, National Aniline said. In February the first unit of this plant was put into operation to produce aniline.

The Moundsville plant is located on a large tract, alongside another Allied Chemical facility. Assured of an ample supply of basic materials from within the Allied Chemical group, it can be expanded quickly, as market demand increases. It will supplement National's production of dicarboxylic acids and anhydrides at Buffalo, N. Y.

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Price Index Down Again

The price trend in the market as a whole continued downward last week as indicated by a 0.18 point decline in the overall OPD index. For the second consecutive week, the oils, fats and waxes market played the predominant role in influencing the downward course of the market. Among items reduced in this market were copra, cocoa butter, cottonseed, linseed and soybean meals in addition to coconut, and corn oils. Some of the commodities which advanced were choice white grease, lard, edible tallow and castor, oleo, peanut and tung oils. The essential oils market also registered a downward trend with spearmint, Florida orange and Mexican, distilled lime oils declining. Advances in this market were all in seeds and spices, it was noted. Most notable was black pepper, up 12c. over the preceding week's closing price, white pepper, up 2c., Dutch caraway seed, 3¼c. higher, Jamaica pimento, 2c. and Zanzibar clove, 3c. per pound.

Considerable price activity was noted in the industrial organic chemicals market as a large group of glycols and related chemicals advanced. In the glycol group were diethylene, dipropylene, ethylene, propylene, triethylene and tripropylene glycols.

Ethylene oxide, diethanolamine and propylene oxide were other compounds advanced. Price changes in the drugs, fine chemicals, botanicals market included lobelia herb, Brazilian menthol and Tinnevelly senna leaves, which were increased.

The heavy chemicals market declined with potassium stannate, sodium stannate, stannic chloride and stannous chloride, and sulfate as well as Straits tin among items reduced. Tankage at Chicago was reduced in the agricultural chemicals market while Argentine casein advanced in the protective coatings market. There were no price changes reported in the petroleum derivatives, coal chemicals or textile chemicals market.

Prices Advanced

Caraway seed, Dutch, ¾c. per lb. (62).
Casein, Argentine, 1/5c. per lb. (66).
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb. (62).
Cinnamon, Ceylon #2, 1½c. per lb. (62).
"0000," 2c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 3c. per lb. (62).
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb. (62).
Diethanolamine, 1½c. per lb. (46).
Diethylene glycol, 1½c. per lb. (46).
Dipropylene glycol, 1½c. per lb. (46).
Ethylene glycol, 1½c. per lb. (46).
Oxide, 1½c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb. (62).
Jamaica #2, 1c. per lb.
#3, 1c. per lb.
Grease choice white, ¼c. per lb. (73).
Lard, ⅜c. per lb. (73).
Lobelia herb, 10c. per lb. (55).
Menthol, Brazilian, 40c. per lb. (55).
Monoethanolamine, 1½c. per lb. (46).
Oil, castor #1, Brazilian, ⅛c. per lb. (73).
Oleo, 1¼c. per lb. (73).
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (73).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tung, 1/10c. per lb. (73).
Pepper, black, Malabar, 12c. per lb. (62).
white, 2c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 2c. per lb. (62).
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (62).
Dutch, 1½c. per lb.
Polish, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Propylene glycol, indust. and USP, 1½c. per lb. (46).
oxide, 1½c. per lb.
Senna leaves, Tinnevelly, 2c. per lb. (55).
powder, 2c. per lb.
pods, 2c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¾c. per lb. (73).
Triethanolamine, 1½c. per lb. (46).
Tripropylene glycol, 1½c. per lb. (46).

Prices Reduced

Cocoa butter, 4c. per lb. (73).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (73).
Cottoneed meal, $1 per ton (73).
Linseed meal, $2 per ton (73).
Mace, West Indian, 2c. per lb. (62).
Oil, coconut, deod., 1c. per lb. (73).
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (73).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Fish, refd., ½c. per lb.
Lime, distilled, Mexican, 25c. per lb. (62).
Orange, Florida, 5c. per lb. (62).
Spearmint, 35c. per lb (62).
Potassium stannate, 1.1c. per lb. (36).
Sodium stannate, 1.3c. per lb. (36).
Soybean meal, $3 per ton (73).
Stannic chloride, anhy., 1.4c. per lb. (36).
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.9c. per lb. (36).
Hydrous crystals, 1.5c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.8c. per lb.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia (42).
Tin, Straits, 3c. per lb. (36).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100—1949 average)

August 6, 1954	July 30, 1954	August 14, 1953
106.85	107.03	106.05

Staley Co. Founder's Son Elected a Vice-President

The board of directors of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., has elected A. R. Staley, son of the company founder, a vice-president. Mr. Staley has been director of customer relations since 1950 and has been a member of the board of directors since 1941. He will continue in charge of the company's customer relations. Prior to joining Staley in 1950, he operated a food brokerage business at Phoenix, Ariz.

Natural Gas Pricing Rules Are Amended

The Federal Power Commission last week amended its month-old regulations for independent producers and gatherers of natural gas. The original rules (OPD, 7/26/54) were an outgrowth of the June 7 decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Phillips Petroleum Company case.

The original regulations, according to FPC, did not afford to producers desiring to engage in new service the privilege of filing one of the simplified applications for a certificate of public convenience and necessity which were provided for producers engaged in interstate transportation and sales on June 7.

What Amended Rules Permit

The amended rules, carried in order No. 174-A which supersedes the earlier order, make the simplified applications available to those producers proposing to engage in the transportation or sale of natural gas in interstate commerce, as well as to those already so operating on June 7.

Where the established or new service by an independent producer will in the aggregate call for interstate sales of less than 1,000,000 Mcf of natural gas in interstate commerce annually, an original and five copies of the abbreviated application are required. Those producers whose annual sales in the aggregate amount to a 1,000,000 Mcf, or more, of natural gas in interstate commerce annually must file a certificate application in only slightly greater detail, and are required to furnish fourteen copies in addition to the original.

If the interstate operations were carried on at the time of the supreme court decision, the application must be filed by October 1, but if the service is proposed, the application must be filed and a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued prior to initiation of service.

Red Tape Reduced

The new order eliminates the requirement for producers to make their filed rate schedules available during regular office hours and eliminates the requirement to file corporate articles of incorporation, corporate bylaws, and copies of authorizing directors' resolutions.

Since many of the smaller producers have pooled their operations and carry on group activities through a single operator or other agent, Order No. 174-A allows certificate applications to be filed by the operator or agent of the group of individuals or companies, with their approval.

Glidden Co. Sells Feed Business to A. E. Staley

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has sold its livestock and poultry feed business to A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill. The purchase price involved was not disclosed.

Staley received no physical properties in the sale, but it will lease several of Glidden's distribution warehouses throughout the midwest. Several members of the Glidden sales staff and its dealers will also transfer to Staley. Glidden said that it was selling the feed business to free its Indianapolis, Ind., plant for the manufacture of vegetable oils and oilseed products.

Staley will supply Glidden feed outlets from its own manufacturing facilities at Decatur, which include a newly-erected mixing plant with a capacity of 100,000 tons a year. Officials at Staley declined to comment as to how much their feed business will be increased by the transaction. A company spokesman said most of the Glidden feeds would probably duplicate Staley's present line of over fifty formulas.

Barringham Rubber's Name Becomes Monsanto Oakville

Leo E. Ryan, president of Barringham Rubber & Plastics, Ltd., has announced that the company name has been changed to Monsanto Oakville, Ltd.

Monsanto Oakville, operating as a subsidiary of Monsanto Canada, Ltd., manufactures vinyl film, sheeting, and coated fabrics. Facilities consist of seven buildings, occupying a twenty acre site in Oakville, southern Ontario. The Oakville company was purchased by Monsanto Canada in 1952 and since then has concentrated on product formulation, design and new applications in vinyl fabrics.

Stauffer Administrative Aid

Robert U. Haslanger has been appointed to the adminstrative staff of Stauffer Chemical Company. Formerly general manager of sales of the Texas division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Haslanger was more recently director of sales of its plastics division. Mr. Haslanger will make his headquarters in the Stauffer New York office.

Allied Gets All Stock Of Mutual Chemical Co.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has acquired all the outstanding stock of Mutual Chemical Company of America, New York, officers of the two corporations have announced. Acquisition followed the agreement between the companies reported early in June (OPD, 6/7/54).

Current plans contemplate no change in the operations of Mutual, which as a subsidiary of Allied will continue to function with existing personnel, maintaining its executive offices at 99 Park avenue, New York. Customers and others having business with Mutual will be served directly by it as in the past.

According to the announcement the merger will not only provide greater security to the stockholders through diversification, but with the assistance of the extensive research facilities of Allied should lead to the further expansion of industrial markets for chromium chemicals.

Nat'l Distillers Acquires Hegeler Zinc Company

National Distillers Products Corporation, New York, has, through an exchange of stock, acquired Hegeler Zinc Company, Danville, Ill. National Distillers said the acquistion is in line with its plan to become a major factor in the industrial chemicals field in the midwest.

National's chief interest, it was reported, is in Hegeler's sulfuric acid plant, which it intends to expand. The present plant, which produces 77 percent sulfuric acid, will be integrated with existing plants of National's USI division in Tuscola, Ill.; Dubuque, Iowa, and DeSoto, Kan.

Soap, Detergent Business Up in First Half of Year

Sales of soaps and synthetic detergents for the first six months of 1954, were 2 percent better in tonnage, and 7 percent better in dollar value, than in 1953. Eighty manufacturers, representing a substantial portion of the industry's volume, reporting in the quarterly census taken by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, recorded sales of soaps and synthetic detergents totaling 1,748,769,000 pounds, valued at $390,161,000, compared to 1,711,902,000 pounds sold for $365,163,000, during the first six months of last year.

Synthetic detergents continued to increase their lead in sales, now holding 58.4 percent of the market. Reported sales of all synthetics for the first half of 1954 totaled 1,021,146,000 pounds, compared to 902,307,000 pounds for the same period a year ago, an increase of 13.2 percent. Dollarwise, synthetic detergent sales amounted to $232,432,000, as against $205,995,000 last year, up 12.8 percent.

Liquid synthetic detergent sales, although in relative small volume compared to non-liquid, have grown rapidly in the last two years. During the first half of 1954, liquid detergent sales totaled 55,448,000 pounds, compared to 41,152,000 last year, an increase of 34.7 percent. In dollar value these sales amounted to $26,259,000, an increase of 33.5 percent over the first half of 1953.

Sales of soap only, solid and liquid, for six months in 1954 totaled 727,623,000 pounds, off 10 percent from 1953. Dollarwise, soap sales amounted to $157,729,000, compared to $159,168,000 last year, a decline of 0.9 percent.

Standard Oil (Ohio) Plans New Petrochemicals Plant

Standard Oil Company (Ohio), Cleveland, Ohio, plans to build a $17,000,000 petrochemical manufacturing plant on a site in the Toledo-Lima, Ohio, area, it was reported last week. Start of construction of the plant is expected next month, with compleion scheduled for the end of 1955.

Products planned for the new facilities include anhydrous ammonia, urea, nitrogen solutions and nitric acid. The new plant is expected to have a daily production capacity of 300 tons of anhydrous ammonia, of which almost 200 tons per day will be used in additional processing to make approximately 125 tons of urea, sixty tons of nitric acid and over 200 tons of nitrogen solutions per day. The major portion of the plant's products would be used as fertilizers, it was stated, but a sizable portion would go to industrial consumers.

Andover Company Formed By Merger of Four Concerns

Alliance Color & Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., and its affiliate, Alliance Chemical Corporation, have merged with Blackman-Uhler Company, Spartansburg, S. C., and the affiliated Blackman-Uhler Manufacturing Company, to form Andover Company, with headquarters in Newark, N. J. The four companies will operate as divisions of Andover under their own names.

MCA Hits 'Accuracy' Of HEW on Pollution

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association last week took sharp issue with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare over recent statements of the department regarding the air and water pollution situation in the United States.

William C. Foster, president of MCA, in a letter to Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of HEW, questioned, insofar as the chemical industry is concerned, the accuracy of the department's statements concerning future increases in pollution and the research efforts that are being given to the problem by industry.

Mr. Foster pointed out that chemicals manufacturers are spending about $40,000,000 a year on pollution control and outlined the various research programs that are being conducted by both industry and the MCA.

The text of Mr. Foster's letter follows:—

"The United States Public Health Service for many years has had an active interest in both water pollution and air pollution and has furnished what we consider to be constructive and effective leadership in providing guidance, technical know-how, and legislative counsel in abatement procedures.

Chemical Industry in "Forefront"

"Pollution abatement has also been a subject of deep interest and study by many industries, and the chemical industry has been in the forefront in this respect.

"We feel, however, that we may have been remiss in not keeping you sufficiently informed as to what our industry has accomplished in meeting its responsibilities for conserving natural resources and in being a good neighbor in its plant communities. This statement is prompted by the testimony submitted by your department to the senate appropriations committee on April 16, 1954, and by quotations attributed to Dr. Mark Hollis, of the Public Health Service, which appeared in the July 5, 1954, issue of The New York *Times*.

"In your department's testimony it was inferred that the nation faces, in the years ahead, an increase in pollution directly proportional to the projected increase in manufacturing producion. According to the *Times* an important part of Mr. Hollis' statement was that very little research is being done; that a minimum of information is available in the field of air pollution abatement; and that present scientific knowledge on air pollution is in as elementary a state as that which existed on water pollution in 1920. Insofar as the chemical industry is concerned, we question the accuracy of both statements and feel that much has been done and will continue to be done to abate present and future instances in these fields.

"While many industrial pollution problems remain to be solved, the chemical industry wholeheartedly believes that air

—*Continued on page 61*

Westvaco Unit Is Inactivated; Others Handling Own Sales

The Westvaco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation has been inactivated and the sales activities it carried on for the Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division and the Westvaco Mineral Products Division of Food Machinery have been given over to those divisions, it was announced today.

The chlor-alkali unit will henceforth sell the chlorine, caustic soda, caustic potash, soda ash, carbon bisulfide, carbon tetrachloride and grain fumigants manufactured at its South Charleston, W. Va., and Westvaco, Wyo., plants. Arthur F. Smith has been appointed manager of sales and Preston F. Tinsley has been made assistant sales manager of the division.

The mineral products division will sell the sodium phosphates phosphoric acid, barium compounds, and magnesium chemicals made at its Carteret, N. J., Lawrence, Kans.; Pocatello, Ida.; Newark, Calif., and Modesto, Calif., plants. Donald C. Oskin has been made manager of sales and James R. Harris assistant manager of sales for the division.

Pfizer & Co. Names Stone Ass't to President McKeen

George B. Stone has been appointed assistant to the president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., it was announced last week by John E. McKeen, president. Mr. Stone joined Pfizer in 1940 as a chemist in the analytical department. He was later assigned to the technical service department. Since 1950, he has been the company's coordinator of new products development.

Texas Co. Research Post to Kuhn

Dr. Wayne E. Kuhn has been named general manager of the newly-created research and technical department of Texas Company, New York, in a series of moves that also saw James V. C. Malcolmson become general manager of the marine department and Theodore A. Mangelsdorf general manager of the refining department.

Dr. Kuhn had been manager of the company's Thechnical and Research Division since September, 1938. Until recently, the research organization of Texas Company had functioned as a division of refining. As the research and technical department, it now has departmental status.

Mr. Malcolmson had been assistant general manager of the marine department since 1952. Mr. Mangelsdorf had been manager of the operations division of Texaco's refining department since last year.

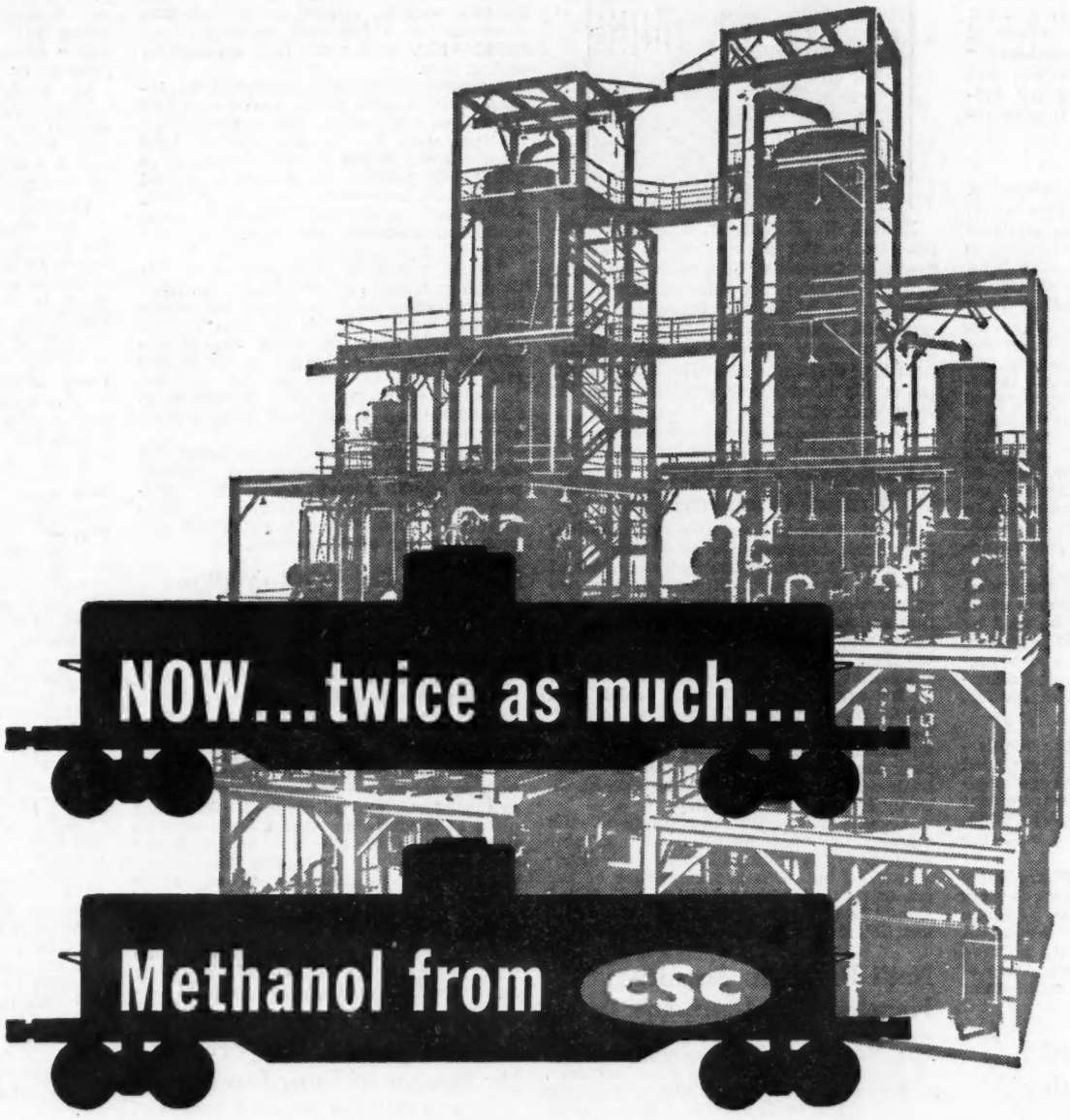
Dr. Kuhn joined the company in 1929. After eight years at the Port Arthur, Tex., refinery, he was transferred to New York headquarters. Successive promotions brought him to his last previous assignment as manager of the technical and research division. His present appointment fills a new executive post.

Mr. Malcolmson came to the United States from Ireland in 1936 as Lloyd's

Dr. Wayne E. Kuhn

senior surveyor in charge of the Philadelphia district, remaining there until 1942, when he joined the construction and repair division of Texaco's marine department. His most recent appointment was

—*Continued on page 33*



Giant, new production facilities are now in full operation at our Sterlington Plant in Louisiana. Basic in methanol for a number of years, CSC can now supply twice as much as it formerly did.

Pioneer in high-pressure synthesis, CSC is ready to serve all American Industry with high-quality synthetic methanol, minimum purity 99.85%, in tank cars, tank trucks, barges, tankers, drums.

Bulk distribution has been expanded to give fast delivery to the Midwest and eastern seaboard. Tank and barge service points have been enlarged and increased in number. Bulk terminal facilities are now maintained at Carteret, N. J., Camden, N. J., New Haven, Conn., New Orleans, La., Chicago, Ill.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
260 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y.
CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Association Meetings

This Week

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Section of the American Bar Association, annual meeting, Chicago, August 17.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, national convention, Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., September 15-18.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Statler hotel, New York, September 12-17; Chicago section, national chemical exposition, Chicago Coliseum, October 12-15; Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., section, southwest regional meeting, Fort Worth, December 2-4.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., November 3-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, national meeting, Colorado hotel, Glenwood Springs, Colo., September 12-16; annual meeting Statler hotel, New York, December 12-15.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 11-13

American Petroleum Institute, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 8-11.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Boston, August 22-27.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, combined midyear and eastern section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6-8.

American Soybean Association and National Soybean Processors Association, combined conventions, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., August 31-September 2.

American Tung Oil Association, annual convention, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., September 23-24.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 26.

Chemical and Plastic Industries Equipment Salon, Parc des Expositions, Paris, France, December 2-12.

Chemical Market Research Association, fall resort meeting, Equinox House, Manchester, Vt., September 20-21.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 12; Bedford Springs hotel, Bedford Pa., October 7-8.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, fall meeting, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., November 9-10.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, dinner meeting, Statler hotel, New York, September 12.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 23-25.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 19-22.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 18-20.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Brussels, Belgium, September 11-19.

Magnesium Association, annual meeting, Chase hotel, St. Louis, Mo., November 15-17.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 8-10.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Houston, Tex., October 10-14.

National Chemical Exposition, Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-15.

National Fertilizer Association, southern convention, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., November 10-12.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 15-17.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 15-17

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 15-17.

National Safety Congress and Exposition, chemical section, Chicago, October 18-22.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., November 13-18.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, October 20-22.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, third sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 11.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, cosmetic seminar, New York Academy of Sciences, New York, September 23-24.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, September 8.

World Congress on Surface Active Agents, Sorbonne, Paris, France, August 30-September 3.

Fertilizer Safety Group Set Up in South Carolina

Vernon Gornto, chairman of the fertilizer section of the National Safety Council, and T. J. Clarke, vice-chairman, have organized a fertilizer safety section in South Carolina. Meetings will be held at the South Carolina annual Accident Prevention Conference in Spartanburg, S. C., on November 18-19.

Mr. Gornto, who is associated with Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va., will act as general chairman for the first meeting, and Mr. Clarke, of G. L. F. Soil Building Company, Ithaca, N. Y., will act as program chairman.

Oils, Fats Consumption: June

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials, in June, 1954, totaled 1,341,762,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	307,426,000
Paint and varnish	45,890,000
Processing	351,322,000
Refining	436,426,000
Soap	93,471,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	.....	.....
Soap	.....	.....
Other	.....	.....
Castor—	No. 1	No. 3
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	.....
Sulfonation	150,000	194,000
Soap	31,000	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	188,000	27,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[1] .....
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	322,000	25,000
Other uses	2,677,000	285,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	1,023,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	[2] .....
Other uses	.....	337,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	34,448,000	.....
Deodorizing	.....	9,273,000
Hydrogenation	.....	3,313,000
Fat-splitting	5,018,000	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	312,000
Sulfonation	28,000	[1] .....
Other edible products	[1]	2,492,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Soap	6,748,000	6,788,000
Paint and varnish	.....	507,000
Other uses	[1]	[1] .....
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulfonation	.....	310,000
Deodorizing	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	821,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	22,291,000	.....
Sulfonation	.....	[1] .....
Deodorizing	.....	2,209,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	8,281,000
Shortening	.....	[1] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	[1] .....
Other edible uses	[1]	7,401,000
Soap	14,000	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	67,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	114,317,000	.....
Sulfonation	.....	.....
Hydrogenation	.....	47,927,000
Deodorizing (whole oil)	.....	2,265,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	61,117,000
Shortening	.....	22,848,000
Oleomargarine	.....	3,638,000
Other edible uses	.....	1,739,000
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	38,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	[2]	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Sulfonation	[1]	144,000
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	288,000	528,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	99,000	.....
Other uses	1,397,000	130,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	[2]	151,000
Other uses	636,000	238,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		All grades
Sulfonation	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	268,000
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	17,904,000	.....
Fat-splitting	300,000	.....
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	10,540,000	13,386,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	4,847,000	891,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	5,663,000	7,079,000
Marine, mammal—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulfonation	.....	341,000
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Chemicals	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	1,387,000
Other uses	.....	214,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulfonation	.....	58,000
Soap	.....	.....
Chemicals	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	11,000
Other uses	.....	157,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	538,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	192,000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	[1]	.....
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	.....
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening	.....	[2] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	[2] .....
Other edible uses	.....	[2] .....
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants	.....	[2] .....
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	2,968,000	[1] .....
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	746,000	[1] .....
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	.....
Sulfonation	[1]	59,000
Hydrogenation	.....	1,145,000
Deodorizing	.....	1,805,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	.....
Shortening	.....	53,000
Oleomargarine	.....	[1] .....
Other edible uses	.....	263,000
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	173,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases	.....	193,000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses	.....	[1] .....
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	182,858,000	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	.....
Sulfonation	[1]	37,000
Hydrogenation	.....	84,735,000
Deodorizing (whole oil)	.....	16,402,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	11,468,000
Shortening	.....	40,988,000
Oleomargarine	.....	4,175,000
Other edible uses	.....	8,647,000
Soap	43,000	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	487,000	6,540,000
Chemicals	.....	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	15,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	5,797,000	6,351,000
Tallow—	Pounds All grades	
Soap	.....	
Lubricants and greases	505,000	
Other uses	[2]	
Tung—		
Paint and varnish	3,617,000	
Chemicals	[1]	
Lubricants and greases	.....	
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	
Other uses	543,000	
Vegetable, not specified—		
Refining	8,533,000	
Fat-splitting	1,088,000	
Hydrogenation	1,344,000	
Sulfonation	105,000	
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	
Shortening	1,254,000	
Oleomargarine	5,000	
Other edible uses	2,461,000	
Soap	1,167,000	
Paint and varnish	1,242,000	
Linoleum and oilcloth	665,000	
Chemicals	2,637,000	
Lubricants and greases	74,000	
Other uses	7,872,000	

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—	
Sulfonation	150,000
Soap	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	938,000
Other uses	563,000
Grease, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	5,776,000
Winterizing	.....
Sulfonation	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	[2] .....
Pressing	5,044,000
Soap	11,557,000
Lubricants and greases	669,000
Other uses	5,504,000

Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	4,9 8,000	4,312,000
Oleomargarine	[2]	293,000
Hydrogenation	2,983,000	478,000
Other edible uses	749,000	608,000
Soap	[2]	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[2] .....
Other uses	[2]	[2] .....
Stearine, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	392,000	.....
Oleomargarine	329,000	.....
Other edible uses	123,000	.....
Soap	[2]	[2] .....
Other uses	.....	170,000
Stearine, vegetable—		
Shortening	.....	6,773,000
Oleomargarine	.....	709,000
Hydrogenation	.....	3,604,000
Other edible uses	.....	90,000
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[2]	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Hydrogenation	[2]	[2] .....
Sulfonation	.....	.....
Shortening	2,900,000	2,654,000
Soap	[2]	.....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	.....
Other uses	1,340,000	[2] .....
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	17,355,000	.....
Fat-splitting	11,583,000	.....
Hydrogenation	1,477,000	[2] .....
Pressing	.....	.....
Sulfonation	446,000	[2] .....
Shortening	.....	.....
Soap	42,514,000	14,232,000
Lubricants and greases	2,294,000	137,000
Other uses	7,055,000	179,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal foots—	
Soap	[2] .....
Other uses	[2] .....
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	[2] .....
Sulfonation	.....
Soap	592,000
Paint and varnish	83,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....
Lubricants and greases	23,000
Other uses	174,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids—	
Sulfonation	8,000
Paint and varnish	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	123,000
Other uses	389,000
Fish and marine mammal foots—	
All uses	[2] .....
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil—	
Sulfonation	219,000
Soap	852,000
Paint and varnish	[2] .....
Chemicals	613,000
Lubricants and greases	232,000
Other uses	1,593,000
Olive oil foots (including sulfur oil)—	
Soap	[1] .....
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmetic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids—	
Sulfonation	.....
Soap	34,000
Paint and varnish	9,000
Lubricants and greases	472,000
Chemicals	177,000
Other uses	1,992,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)—	
Sulfonation	.....
Soap	158,000
Paint and varnish	23,000
Lubricants and greases	117,000
Chemicals	449,000
Other uses	2,160,000
Unsaturated animal fatty acids (unhydrogenated), other than oleic—	
Winterizing and pressing	4,283,000
Soap	938,000
Lubricants and greases	337,000
Other uses	206,000
Unsaturated vegetable fatty acids (unhydrogenated)—	
Sulfonation	.....
Hydrogenation	982,000
Soap	1,893,000
Paint and varnish	1,913,000
Lubricants and greases	6,000
Chemicals	306,000
Other uses	1,471,000
Vegetable foots—	
Fat-splitting	9,432,000
Soap	2,745,000
Paint and varnish	63,000
Other uses	688,000

[1] Included in "Total of vegetable oil not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable."

[2] Included in materials other than vegetable oils not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.

[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Plastics Use in Building Oct. Conference Theme

A comprehensive examination of plastic products, their structural utility and decorative uses, and their increasing role in the light and heavy construction industries will highlight a conference on "Plastics in Building," scheduled for October 27 and 28 at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D. C. The meeting will be the first of its kind and is expected to attract architects, designers, engineers, builders and manufacturers of component parts of buildings. The conclave will feature seven technical sessions and is being sponsored by the Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc., the Manufacturing Chemists' Association and the Building Research Advisory Board.

Fifteen speakers—authorities on plastics from the architectural and engineering professions, chemical, plastics, construction, manufacturing industries, and research and editorial fields—have been scheduled on the program and a summary session will be conducted by two speakers, one representing the plastics industry and one from the building industry. Each session will have a discussion period to explore the practical as well as the theoretical uses of plastics in construction.

Four Major Aspects

The sessions will view plastics in building from four major aspects:—An introduction to the general subject, specific applications standards and codes, and future uses. Among the subjects that will be explored are piping, glazing, flooring, walls and partitions, ceilings, roofing, ductwork, insulation, and structural parts of buildings.

On the opening day an introductory session will start with a paper on "Kinds of Plastics" by E. B. Cooper, manager of the application research division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. This talk will cover the definition of plastics, their chemical structure, the various kinds and their uses in buildings. Prof. Albert G. H. Dietz, of the department of civil and sanitary engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will present a paper on "Engineering and Design With Plastics." Prof. Dietz will discuss the engineering and physical properties of plastics and the develop-

—Continued on page 61

CCDA Meeting October 7-8 To View Foreign Advances

The American chemical industry's stake in research carried on abroad will be discussed in detail at a meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association planned for October 7 and 8 at the Bedford Springs hotel, Bedford, Pa. The meeting's general chairman, Frank Waldo, pointing out that the comeback of the foreign chemical industry is of importance to the American industry, observed that research carried on abroad with increased intensity since the late 1940's is now resulting in numerous new products and processes, which bring the foreign chemical industry back to its previous worldwide prominence.

"We are entering," Mr. Waldo added, "upon an era of widespread international activity, with license and sale of patents and process know-how, establishment of foreign operations, and formation of joint companies to commercialize these new developments. The flow of such technological information is both into and out of the United States.

The first day of the meeting will be devoted to six papers analyzing specific phases of international commercial development. A panel discussion of actual case studies will be the feature of the second day.

Chemical Show to Include Meetings of National Groups

The Chicago section of the American Chemical Society has announced that a series of meetings have been scheduled by chemical organizations during its National Chemical Exposition, to be held in Chicago October 12 through 15. Among the groups that have planned meetings are:—The Manufacturing Chemists' Association; the Chemical Market Research Association; the Society of the Chemical Industry; and the Purchasing Agents' Association.

The Chicago section of ACS will hold a meeting during the exposition at which members will hear Walter Reppe, a German chemist. The Chemical Market Research Association will present a symposium on exposition marketing. Also scheduled during the period of the exposition is the chemical industry medal award dinner of the Society of the Chemical Industry.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 13 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1433
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .76 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —

Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidine, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb 1.15 1.17

Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms, frt. adjusted. lb.17.50 -21.00

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- .38½
tanks, works lb. .32 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tanks, works lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 .07½

Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.10.50 -12.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 -13.00
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipt., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works, same basis lb. 2.55 - 2.60

p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50

Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —

Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide.

Ascorbic USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots. kilo.21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.22.50 - —

Battery, cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Benzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb lots or more lb. .54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.172.00 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.177.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton.148.75 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.196.50 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.201.50 —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.147.00 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.152.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.50 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.176.50 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —

Acid, boric, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.152.00 —
smaller lots same basis, ton.157.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton.128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.176.50 —
smaller lots same basis, ton.181.50 —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars works lb .32½ —

Cacodylic, bots lb.10.50 -13.00

Camphoric, nat., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75

syn., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, dms lb. .26½- .28

Caprylic, dms lb. .29¾- .31½

Cassella dms., 100% basis, frt., alld lb. 1.44 - 1.73

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36

Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chloroacetic, mono-, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21

o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62

Chlorosulfonic dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt equald lb. .0415- —

Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25

Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29

NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran. dms. c.l lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb .29¾- .31¼

hydrous gran. fine gran., dms. c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb .27½ —
smaller lots lb .28 - .29½

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Acid, Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¾- .26½
tanks lb. .23 - —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25½- .27¼
tanks lb. .23¾- —

Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16½
tanks lb. .13 - —

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12¼- .14
tanks lb. .10½- —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .11½- 12¾
tanks lb. .11 - —

2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00

Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207° C or above, ret dms. c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis gal 1.01 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.08 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 .90

petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —

200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63

211° C. to 236° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —

220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53

245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., c.l., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .44 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25

Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms. 100-lb. lots lb.14.75 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.10.25 - —

Desoxycholic, fib. dms, 100-lb. lots. lb.15.00 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D' 2,4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Acid, 2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —

Folic, bots, fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775

Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.78

Gamma dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
cbys. lb. .19 —
dms. lb. .15½- —

l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.54 - 2.60

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, dry, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .83 —
paste, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .80 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb 3.23 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys, dlvd E lb .37 .43

Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).

18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.26.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.00 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22° cbys, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb. .11¾ —
t.c.l same basis lb. 13¼ .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb 16¾ —
t.c.l. same basis lb 19¼ —

Acid, hydrochloric, CP USP prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 .93
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb .40 —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½

Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 —

Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 1.32

USP, cbys lb .88 —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —

Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).

J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70

L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —

Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .1750- .2100
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
smaller lots lb. .305 .3699
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .65 - .68
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175- —
1 to 19 lb. .2225- .2278
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3818- —

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -11.98
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.15 -12.50

Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —

Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .36¼- .38

Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2175- —
water white, dms. lb. .2475- —

Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75

Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —

Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb 1.27 —

Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).

Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)

Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¼

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11¼- —

Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Neville and Winthers)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(2)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	E.	east	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	p-	para
Atl.	Atlantic	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Be.	Baume	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
bbls.	barrels	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bls	bales	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bots.	bottles	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
b.p.	boiling point	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.r.	boiling range	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
bxs.	boxes	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
C.	centigrade	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
c.l.	carlots	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
cns.	cans	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
coml.	commercial	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
CP	chemically pure	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	shipt.	shipment
cyls.	cylinders	m-	meta	soln.	solution
d-	dextro	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	s.u.	standard unit
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	syn.	synthetic
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	N-	nitrogen	tech.	technical
dl-	dextro-laevo	n-	normal	tert-	tertiary
dist.	distilled	nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
		NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's — Alcohol, Ethyl

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 5.75 —
l.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 6.05 6.80
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, single dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16½
tanks lb. .13 - —
double dist., (white), dms lb. .17¼- .19
tanks lb. .15½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic)
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¼- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .13¾- .15
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Acid, para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech. bbls lb 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, fib. dms lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powder, fib. dms lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .17½- .18¾
tanks lb. .15¾- .16
s. d., dms lb. .17 - .18¾
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Acid, stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs. lb. .12¼- .14
single pressed, bgs. lb. .11¾- .13½
triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .14½- .16¼
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms. lb. .11½- .13¼
hydrogenated, bgs. lb. .11½- .13¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 1.60
smaller lots lb 1.65 1.76
powder bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech. dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 250 or 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
Imp., bgs. lb. .34 - .35
Acid, thioglycolic, refined, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.80 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under '2' 2,4,5T)
Undecylenic dms. lb 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls. lb. .50 - .53
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots. oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots. gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.90 - 3.10
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l lb 65 90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.42 - 1.44
powder, bbls lb. 1.46 - 1.48
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .85 - .87
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ferment., refd., 128°132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol (synthetic normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra fan. cns., 500-lb lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Industrial (see 1-Decanol).
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .41½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 - 20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.63 - 21.69
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 - —

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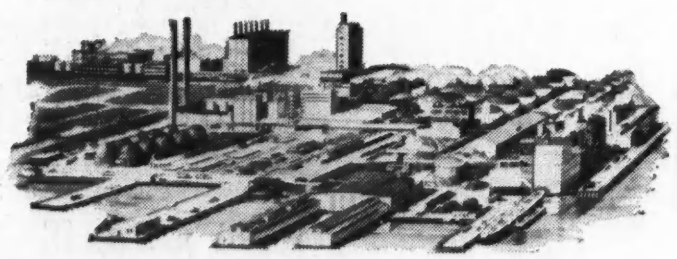

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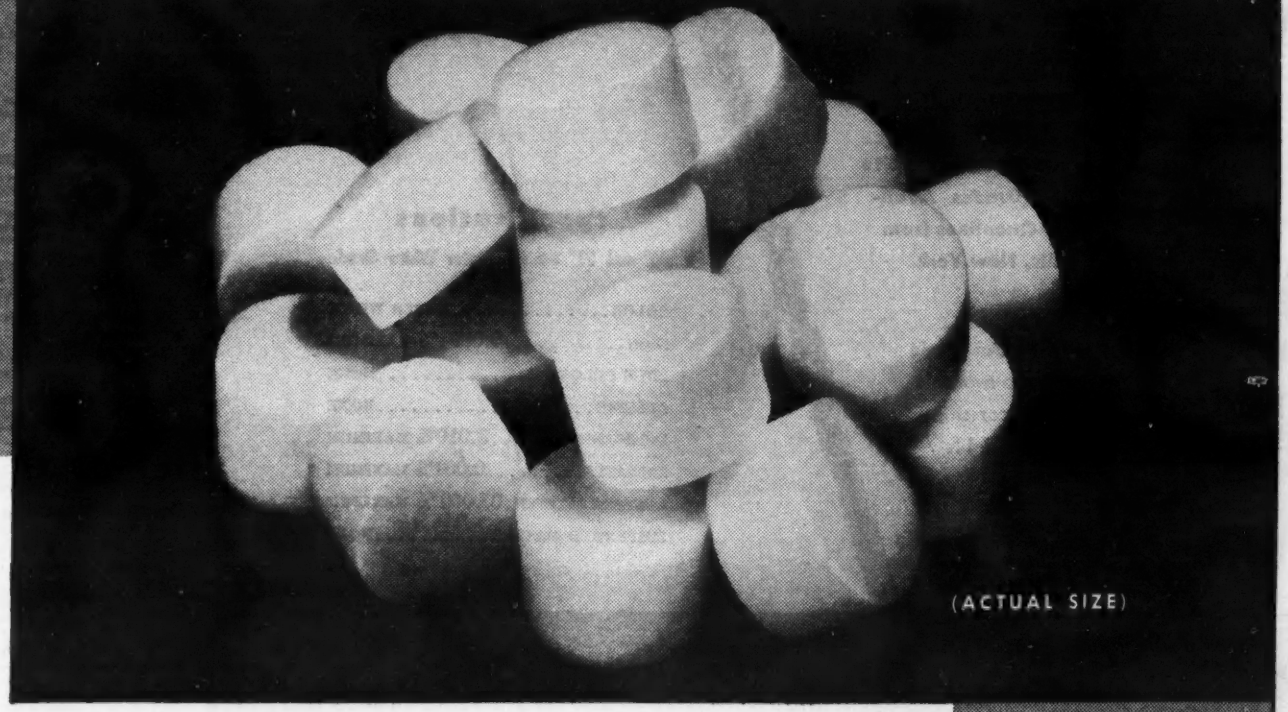

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Alcohol, 2-Ethylbutyl — Ammonium Sulfide

Alcohol, 2-ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾ - —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½ - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 12 - —
iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l. dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35 - —
95% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
β-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.26 - 1.35

Alcohol, n-propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l. Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol)
Aldol, 95% dms. works lb 23 - —
denaturing grade dms gal 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .588 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .588 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Allethrin 100% dms frt. alld lb 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb 29.15 - —
solution 20% dms 100 lb lots frt. alld lb 6.80 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .90 - 1.25
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide cnys., works lb 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 15 - —
Starch solid dms. works lb 52¾ - 54¼
solution 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb 25½ - 26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs. .26 - —
powd., cs. lb. .50 - —
Curacao kgs. lb. .50 - 55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices

Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410 - .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls, f.o.b. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works frt equald, lb. .1550 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070 - —
soln. 32° cbys., c.l., works lb. .0369 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435 - .0960
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran, dms works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1640 - .1840
Aluminum fluoride, tn 6b. dms., 0.35c. per lb. higher.

Aluminum formate, basic soln., cbys. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb 10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 65.00 - 85.00
light bgs dlvd lb 17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb 21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms. works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb 18 - —
dried, USP XIV, fib., dms., works lb .82½ - —
contract works lb .78½ - —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99% + ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .222 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb lots, frt. alld. lb. .20½ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb .63½ - —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb 1.02½ - —
standard, dms lb 72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100 lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50 lb dm., 3c per lb for 10-lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Stearate, dibasic, etns., c.l lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, etns. c.l lb 33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, etns. c.l lb 33 - —
l.c.l lb .34 - .37
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., c.l., bgs., works ton.37.00 - —
lump, c.l., bgs., works ton.40.00 - —
iron free, bgs. c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).

Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 46½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, distilled, dms, ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 4.75 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.85.00 - 88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½ - —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½ - .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works, frt. equald. ton.87.50 - 90.50
Aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis, on.96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton.96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 375.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼ - .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. lb. .2145 - .2248
Bromide, NF, gran, bbls lb .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., white granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb 75 - —
dms lb .80 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms. works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, dom., 33.5% N, bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton.68.00 - 70.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton.51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, ton.74.50 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.89.84 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.285.50 - —
smaller, lots, ex whse. ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .0865 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald. lb. .0865 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0915 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.42.00 - 47.50
syn., bgs., c.l., western, works, ton.47.00 - —
bulk, works ton.42.00 - —
purified, dms., works lb 08½ - .10
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis, ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis, ton.300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld., 100% basis, ton.180.00 - —

20° and 22° Baumé Water White and Commercial Grades Available in Tank Car Quantities from Niagara Falls, New York

20° Baumé Commercial Grade Muriatic Acid is also available for prompt tank car shipments from Carlsbad, New Mexico.

specifications

20° and 22° Baumé Water White Grade

COLOR . . . . . WATER WHITE
IRON . . . . . 0.0001% MAXIMUM
FREE CHLORINE . . . . . NONE
ARSENIC . . . . . NONE
INORGANIC SALTS . . 0.010% MAXIMUM
SULFATES . . . . . 0.001% MAXIMUM
ORGANIC MATTER . 0.0002% MAXIMUM
SUSPENDED MATTER . . . . . NONE

MURIATIC ACID

International's Muriatic Acid is produced from inorganic materials and, at the Niagara Falls Plant, is made directly by burning hydrogen with chlorine. You can be sure of the purity, quality and consistency of grade to specifications. Muriatic Acid, in the grade and quantity you require, is available for prompt shipments. We shall be glad to send samples on request.

International MINERALS CHEMICALS

MINING•REFINING•MANUFACTURING CAUSTIC POTASH—*all standard grades*; CARBONATE OF POTASH—*all standard grades*; POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—*refined and technical grades*; SULFATE OF POTASH; LIQUID CHLORINE; MURIATIC ACID.

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Address all inquiries to Industrial Sales Dept., Potash Division
General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6
61 Broadway, New York 6 • Midland, Texas

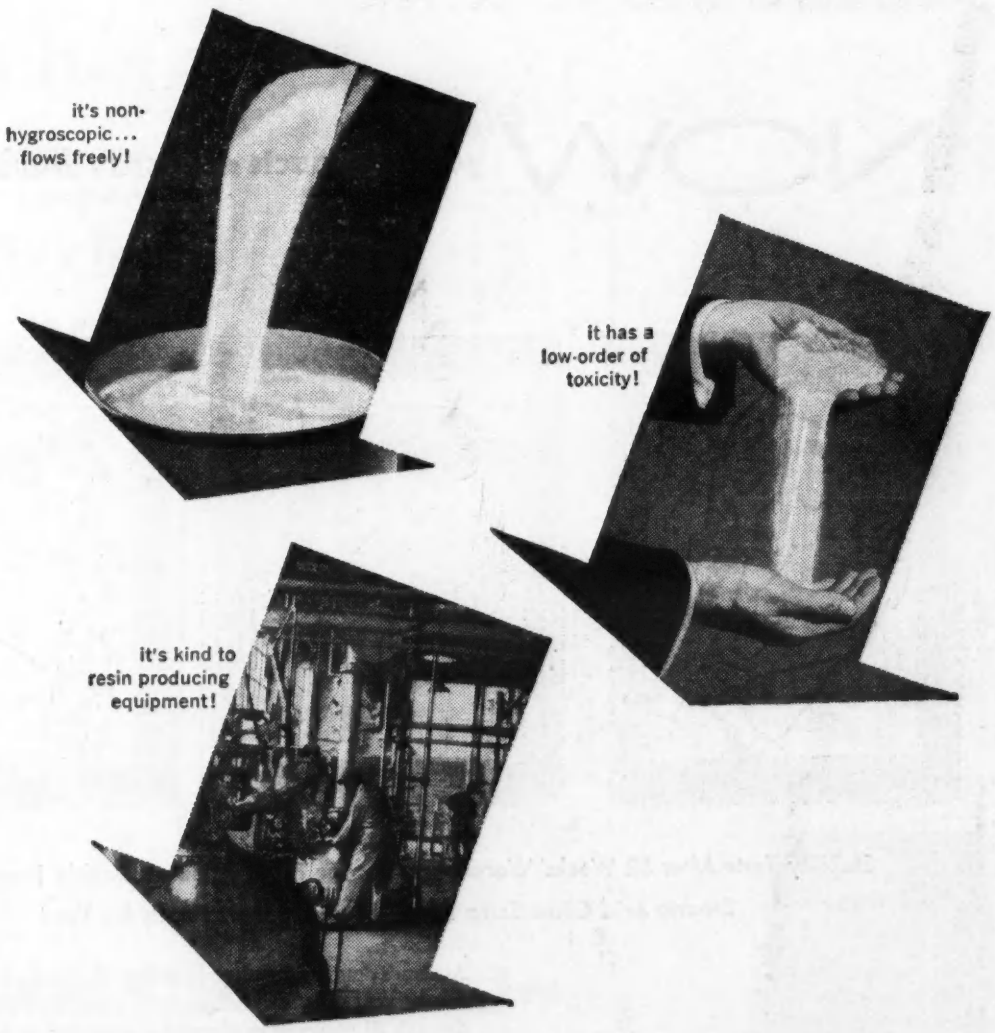
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .28
Thioglycolate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¾- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
tech., dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb .33 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs lb. .21 - —
Spanish bgs. lb. .28 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. .19½- .20
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed whole, bgs. lb .24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene 96-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .93 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride, anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½- —
Antimony potassium tartrate, tech., gran. or powd., dms lb. .56 - .59
USP, powd., dms lb. .61 - .62
Antipyrine, NF, dms lb. 2.50 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23 40 -23 90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 74.80 -83.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipt. ports per 100 kilos, 100% basis. 24.50 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), dms. lb. 2.50 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .60 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb 05½ —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. 06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs. lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l., lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 - —
select, 350°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 60 penetration tanks, tankwagon refy. ton. 21.00 - —
60-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton. 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 169.00 - —
cryst., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs ton. 190.00 -200.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 —
Oxide grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton. 255.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb .14 .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95 00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25 00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton 25 00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l. E. St. Louis ton. 41 60 - —
ex-whse. N. Y. ton 60 10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. 28 32
root, bls lb. 45 50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton. 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 83 10 - —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 78.93 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 81 45 - —

Ammonium Sulfocyanide—Bismuth Metal

Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .01
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
wet dust, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .40 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Lone star, Texas gal. .40 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .40 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .40 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .40 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, chys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .20 - —
Peroxide, pur., fib. dms., 50-1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 3.90
Formate, cns lb 1.80 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb 1.50 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —



these properties make

PFIZER FUMARIC ACID

ideal for alkyd resins, rosin adducts, polyesters

• As a prime raw material for resin preparation, Pfizer Fumaric Acid has three outstanding properties.

Because it is *non-hygroscopic*, it is easy to handle...does not cake or lump. And toxicity studies have shown Fumaric to be even *less toxic* than some food grade acids. This means extra precautions in handling are unnecessary.

It is *non-corrosive*. Resin producing equipment will be unaffected by Pfizer Fumaric Acid.

For more data about Pfizer Fumaric Acid, write for Technical Bulletin No. 46.

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.
CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION
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Manufacturing Chemists for Over 100 Years

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Bismuth Nitrate—Calcium Carbide

Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms. lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms. l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼

Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher

Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads. ctns., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —

Black, charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.140.88 -165.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 8.00 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 8.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .60 - .65
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St Paul Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls, litho flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Blue, cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori,
Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls. same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .16½- .18½
reg. types, dry, bbls., same basis, lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.00 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.60.00 - —
Los Angeles, works ton.82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago ton.125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y Chi ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N.Y., Chi ton.108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.103.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.99.00 - —

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. up to 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
dms. lead-lined, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ .15½
raw, paper, bgs. c.l. works lb. .04½ .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¼ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type bgs. c.l. Boston, Bethlehem Easton Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs. works lb. .06¼ .06½
Turkey-type bgs., works lb. .06¾ .07
Vandyke bbls. works lb. .09½ .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots lb. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .50 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
n-Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Lactate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, nat., USP, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 3.10 - —
syn., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —
anhyd., dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 3.10 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram. .75 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .80 - .90
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .97
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —

NOW your products can stay fresh longer!

Stability Tests After 52 Weeks' Warehouse Storage Prove Armour's Double Pressed-Type Stearic Acid Gives Extra Life to Products, More Profits for You!

Armour's double pressed-type stearic acid, Neo-Fat® 18-54, insures longer life for your products because of its exceptional color and heat stability through all phases of production and storage. In fact, peroxide indices of Neo-Fat 18-54, taken immediately after production, and periodically during 25 weeks' warehouse storage, showed values of less than 0.1%! To substantiate this, samples of shipments sent to customers *over a year ago* were recently recalled to measure the peroxide value. Results again show less than 0.1%. This stability means that soaps, shaving creams, cosmetics, pharmaceutical preparations, and other products made with Neo-Fat 18-54 will stay fresh through shelf-life and consumer use.

Armour produces this superior double pressed-type stearic acid by an exclusive low temperature solvent crystallization process. Since the solvent is non-reactive with the fatty acid, Neo-Fat 18-54 becomes an ester-free material containing the good color, stability and uniformity so important in manufacturing your products.

Neo-Fat 18-54 is packaged in flat-lying, easily handled 50-pound multiwall bags which can be palletized as high as 3 skids. Write Armour for booklet, samples, or trial 50-pound bag of Neo-Fat 18-54!

ARMOUR CHEMICAL DIVISION

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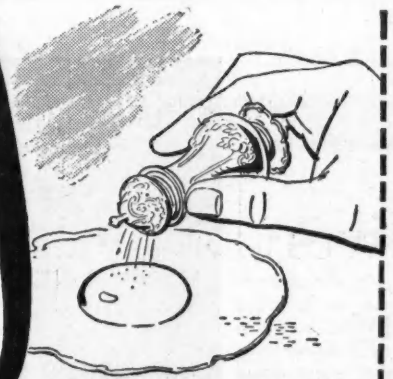
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 7.50 - 10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 0 microns, bgs. c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton 30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton 40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works. ton 35.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 110.00 160 00
l.c.l., works ton 120 00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake 74-80% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton 27 00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, works, frt. alld ton 11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 33 00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms. c.l., frt equald ton 25.50 - —
l.c.l. works same basis ton 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms lb .40 —
Chromate bgs. frt equald lb 29½ .30
Cyanide dms. divd E of Rockies. lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .53 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), divd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis. dm. 28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb 41 - 48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4%, Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 48.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted. gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 7 60 - 7.95
feed grade, 18½ to 21 units, bgs., c.l., works ton 74.00 -84.00
l.c.l., bgs., works ton 85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs. 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. works lb 06½ —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 4.97 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .08 - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.00 3.12
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .49 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 2.05
powd. bxs lb 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 4.05
powd. bxs lb 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl-carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, divd. metropolitan area. ton 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1125- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0525- —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., frt. alld. lb. .10½- .12¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stock-points lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld lb. .11¾- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .12¼- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .085 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bleached, A, cs lb. 3.95 - —
medium, cs lb. 3.70 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 1.85 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 1.80 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 1.85 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 1.85 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb lots or more, dlvd lb. 7.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 7.95 - 8.45
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .33 - —

Carvol, bots. lb. 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .36 - —
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-lb. lots or more, duty paid lb. .25 Nom.
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .15½- —
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .17½- —
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .16½- —
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. Nominal
medium, reconditioned, bls lb. .95 - —
thin, bls lb. 1.00 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton 105.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 Nom.
Castoreum, syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
natural, cns lb 5 00 -30 00
Catechol, CP cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½ —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. 75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .48 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .14½- —
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .59 - —
Cellulose acetate butyrate, powd., 38% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .58 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs. 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .70 - .75
Roman cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 77.00 -88.00
granular bgs. works ton 77 00 —
bulk c.l., works ton 70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton 51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 61.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510- —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102- —

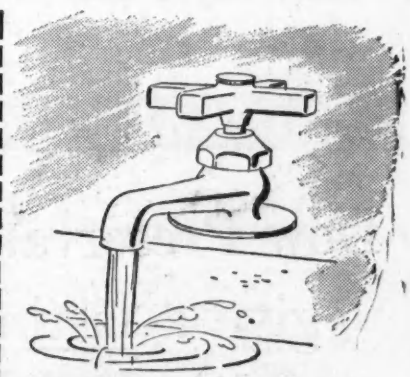
Calcium Carbonate—m-Chloroaniline

Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlorinated paraffin 42% dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —

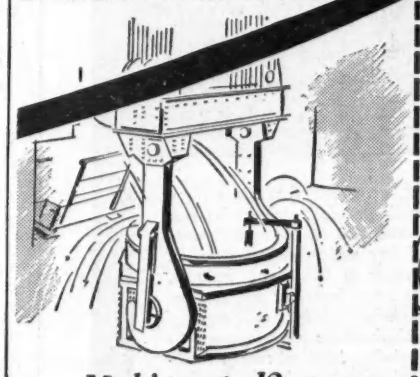
What has *aluminum* got to do *with...*



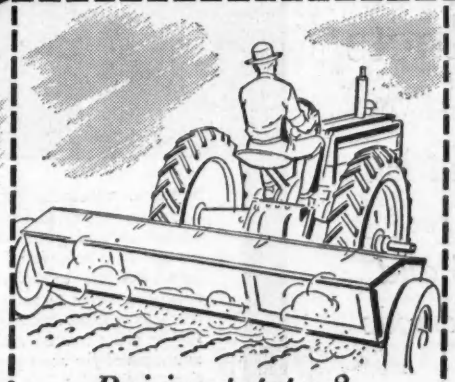
Salting an egg?



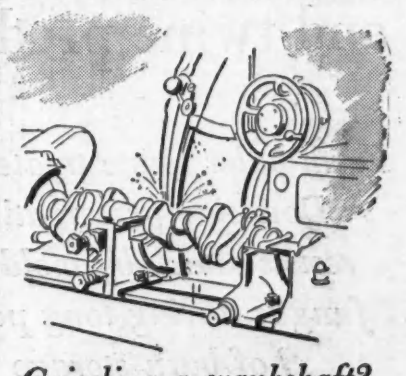
Purification of water?



Making steel?



Raising potatoes?



Grinding a crankshaft?

Alcan Chemicals are the answers

Alcan (Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd.) offers industry the basic chemical ingredients used in ingot production and other chemicals associated with the aluminum processes. Many of these Alcan Chemicals are regularly used by industry to improve process applications and product quality.

In saltcellars, alumina, activated, absorbs moisture, makes salt easier to shake. For water purification, aluminum sulphate and chlorine are widely used in water treatment. Open hearth furnaces use magnesium oxide refractory bricks to increase steel output. Magnesia fertilizer is responsible for higher-yield potato crops. Alumina and bauxite are widely used for high quality abrasive wheels.

These are only a few of the jobs done by Alcan Chemicals.

Co-operating in the production of Alcan Chemicals are a number of affiliated companies. Each of these sister companies specializes in its own field of endeavor such as: Laboratory research . . . exploring, mining and processing raw materials throughout the free world . . . development of shipping methods for the protection and speedy delivery of products.

One of Alcan's sister companies, Aluminium Limited Sales, Inc., distributes Alcan Chemicals in the United States. The office near you will be glad to help you with your special chemical requirements.

ALCAN CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

Alumina, Activated
Alumina, Calcined
Alumina Hydrate
Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous
Aluminum Fluoride
Aluminum Sulphate
Bauxite
Chlorine, Liquid
Cryolite, Artificial
Fluorspar
Lime
Magnesia
Magnesium Chloride, Anhydrous
Sodium Fluoride
Sulphuric Acid

ALUMINIUM LIMITED SALES, INC.
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ALCAN Aluminum Chemicals

O-Chloroaniline—o-Cresol

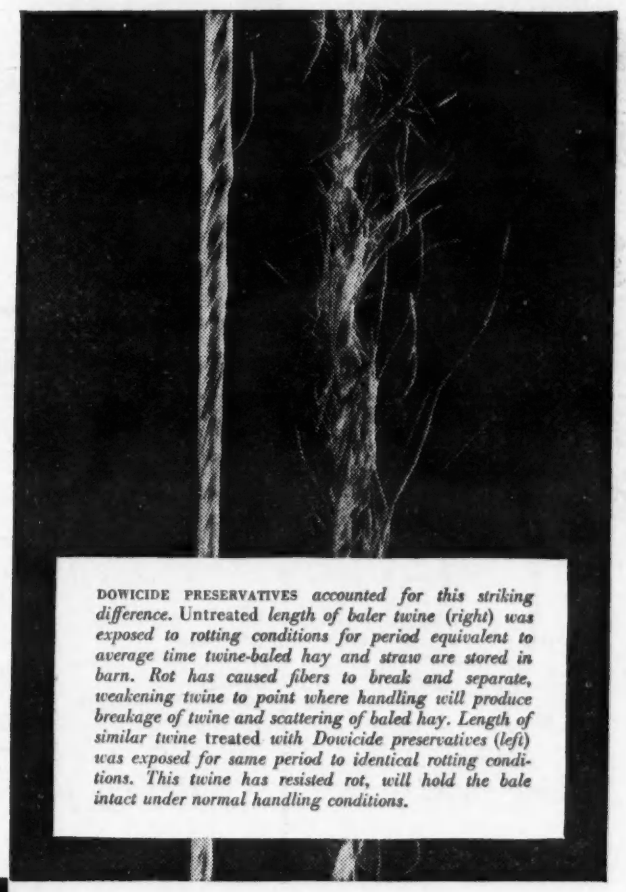
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
3-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, dms., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equ'd. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
conc. dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
Chlorophyll sodium-copper, conc., imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 150 lbs. frt alld lb .93 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs. same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.50
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chloride fib dms., frt. adjusted. lb 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys works lb. 10¼ —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bots lb .89 - .99
Yellow, (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst. cns 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst. cns., 100-oz lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen NF, heavy density, dms. frt adjusted lb 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .48 - —
"0000," bgs., shipt. lb. .60 - —
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.55
Civet, artif., bots. lb.13.75 -15.00
nat., bots. oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purified bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works. ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton.35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb. .64 - .65
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .65 - .66
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
tech., high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. 100% basis lb. .62 - —
CMC, tech., low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .39 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
62% purity, bgs., or fib dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net basis lb. .34 - —
basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., net wt. basis lb. .20 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.

Coaltar crude, resale dms. c.l. ex-whse gal. .275 - .30
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .285 - .32
tanks ex works gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .3125
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.37 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.28 - —
Chloride 24.2% Co. kgs. dlvd. lb. 1.27 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.90 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.12 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.79 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Resinate fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .95 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co. dms dlvd lb. 1.49 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 10-oz. lots oz.17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cochineal USP gray, bgs. lb. .80 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. 1.15 - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz lots oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP cns. 100-oz lots oz.10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion USP dms lb. .32½- —
flexible USP dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .20 Nom.
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .263 - .278
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .39 - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .26¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
smaller lots lb. .639 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Copper hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .44½
red, USN type I, 97%, bbls., works lb. .48½- .58
type II, 90%, bbls., works lb. .41 - .46½
Oxychloride, bls., works lb. .40 - .40½
Quinolinolate fib dms lb. 4.25 4.50
Resinate precip. dms. frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1715- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.35 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 -11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.22.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.00 -24.50
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.170.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i. ton.165.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .09½- —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.75 - 4.00
Cottonseed meal, 41%, sacked, Memphis ton.75.00 - —
30%, sacked, same basis ton.73.00 - —
Coumarin cryst. NF, cns. lb 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cns. lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., works gal. .42½- .50¼
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret., dms. c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret., dms., c.l., frt, equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —

Dow Preservatives give a lasting quality to rope and twine products

Farm baler twine treated with Dowicide preservatives resists attack by mold and fungus during long periods of barn storage



DOWICIDE PRESERVATIVES *accounted for this striking difference.* Untreated *length of baler twine (right) was exposed to rotting conditions for period equivalent to average time twine-baled hay and straw are stored in barn. Rot has caused fibers to break and separate, weakening twine to point where handling will produce breakage of twine and scattering of baled hay. Length of similar twine* treated *with Dowicide preservatives (left) was exposed for same period to identical rotting conditions. This twine has resisted rot, will hold the bale intact under normal handling conditions.*

Treated twine has opened up new, vastly improved handling and storage methods for hay and other farm crops.

The cordage industry is but one of *many* to benefit through use of versatile Dowicide® preservatives. Fourteen different Dowicides currently increase manufacturing efficiency or improve product quality for the paint, paper and pulp, textile, petroleum, leather, adhesives, transportation and other industries. *Your* processing, packaging or selling operations might be improved by certain Dowicide preservatives. For detailed information about multi-purpose Dowicides, write THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
Dept. DP-728 D-2, Midland, Michigan
Please send me further information on the uses of Dowicide preservatives.

Name_____
Title_____
Company_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 - —
Cube root, powd. 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, XX Nat bgs lb .50 .51
powd. cs. lb .58 .59
Cumene, dms c.l. works.....lb .12 —
l.c.l. works.....lb .14 —
tanks, works.....lb .11 —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .15 —
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .13½- —
Cutch extract, 65% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb .08½ —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .494 - —
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .51½- .56½
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51½- .56½
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .35 .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT, powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton.49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs, works..ton.48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., works....ton.56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., works....ton.64.35 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
over 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb.25.00 - —
dl, bots.....lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs, c.l....100 lbs 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms.....lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .28¼- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .28¼- —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms.....lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis.....lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd, E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .68½- .69
tanks, works, divd.....lb. .66 - .66½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., divd....lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd., works. lb. .31½- .32
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - .33
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works.....lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works...lb. .75 - .83
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works..lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .59¼- .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld.....lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E, lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .45 - —

Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .68½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .65½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., divd. E, lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works.lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .25¼- —

Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots. 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
1-kilo lot.....kilo.110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom. dms., lb .90 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots.....gram. 5.50 - 6.00
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works.....lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works, lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk.....gram. .17 - —
2,2'-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. lb 1.04 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .29 - —

p-Cresol—Dimethyl Sulfate

Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works, divd.....lb. .61 - .61½
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .13½- —
nat., bgs.....lb. .12 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb 5.25 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, annyd., dms., c.l., dvid. lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., divd., 100% basis lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis....lb. .53 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.70 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works...lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

INDUSTRIAL • PHARMACEUTICAL • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

From brine wells in Central Michigan, rich in bromine, sodium, calcium and magnesium, come most of the chemicals now being produced by Michigan Chemical Corporation. These chemicals are available in quantity, processed to rigid specifications. Quality, strength and purity are controlled in our modern research and analytical laboratories. Michigan Chemical Corporation is a growing company you can depend upon today and in the future. Write for catalogue.

Aluminum Bromide Anhydrous. Technical grade, dark colored product suitable for most manufacturing uses. Highly reactive catalyst, many uses in organic synthesis especially in isomerization, bromination and halogen exchange reactions. Available as solid or lump.

Ammonium Bromide NF IX. A white powder, very pure, complies with all the requirements of the National Formulary. Commonly used as sedative in pharmaceutical preparations. Also in photography, textile finishing and as fire retardant for fabrics.

Bromine, Dry. A powerful oxidizing and brominating agent used in manufacture of dyes, pharmaceuticals. Many applications in organic synthesis. Low moisture content of 30 ppm permits use in nickel and monel equipment. Very irritating to skin, eyes. Assay 99.8%.

Chlorobromomethane "CB". A specially prepared pure, non-corrosive fire extinguishing fluid. Now finding increased use in factories, warehouses, homes. Clear, colorless, 2 degrees C. boiling range; complies with current military specifications. Used as solvent and in organic synthesis.

Hydrobromic Acid. A clear, colorless or light amber colored fuming liquid. Used for manufacture of inorganic metal bromides, aliphatic bromides, pharmaceuticals, dyes and intermediates. 48% acid and other strengths, in glass.

Phosphorous Tribromide. Brominating agent. A liquid, boiling point 173 degrees C., which fumes in contact with moist air. Used in synthetic work to convert alcohols to bromides, and acids to acyl bromides. Specially useful in preparation of bromides from alcohols without rearrangement.

Potassium Bromate, Granular. A fine, white, granular or crystalline material 99.5% pure. Decomposes at 370 degrees C. with evolution of oxygen. Strong oxidizing agent, used as an analytical reagent. Neutralizer in permanent wave compounds.

Potassium Bromate, Powder. A fine uniform powder with same properties as Granular. Available with added magnesium carbonate conditioning agent when specified. Suitable for use as an aging additive for flour.

Potassium Bromide, U.S.P. XIV. Pure, white, granular powder. Low in chloride, passes all U.S.P. requirements. Widely used in the preparation of photographic emulsions, and in lithography. One of the most important sedatives. Available in several granulations.

Sodium Bromide, U.S.P. XIV. Pure, white crystalline powder or granules. Passes all requirements of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia. High assay; low in chloride. An important nerve sedative. Used in manufacture of other bromides. Contains about 77.5% bromine.

Zinc Bromide Solution, Optical Grade. Clear, colorless solution, about 80% $ZnBr_2$. Used in laboratories dealing with radioactive chemicals as a radiation viewing shield; the most satisfactory material. Meets all chemical and optical specifications of Argonne National Laboratory.

Methyl Bromide. A heavy, colorless liquid, vaporizing at 40 degrees F., non-flammable and poisonous. Highly penetrating and insecticidally effective fumigant. Also used in organic synthesis for the introduction of the methyl group, especially in preparation of certain pharmaceutical chemicals.

Ethyl Bromide. A clear, colorless, volatile liquid, specially prepared for use as an intermediate in organic synthesis. Practically free from impurities; has a narrow boiling range. Used in manufacture of dyes, perfumes and pharmaceuticals, especially barbiturates.

Monobromobenzene. Clear, colorless, heavy liquid. Specially prepared for use as an intermediate in preparation of organic compounds. For introduction of the phenyl radical and in Grignard-type reactions. A pure material with a 4 degrees C. boiling range; specific gravity 1.495.

Methylene Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid. Miscible with methyl alcohol, ether, chloroform and other organic liquids. A purified product with a 1.8 degrees C. boiling range. Specific gravity 2.47. Used in organic synthesis, as a solvent and as a heavy gauge liquid.

Bromodichloromethane. A clear, heavy, volatile liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Specific gravity 1.99; boiling point 90 degrees C. Soluble or miscible with many organic liquids. Used in organic synthesis. Adds to olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts.

Bromotrichloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Specific gravity 2.0; boiling point 104 degrees C. Miscible with many organic liquids. Useful in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins with peroxide catalysts.

Dibromochloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid similar to bromodichloromethane. Used in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts. Specific gravity 2.38; boiling point 116 degrees C.

Trimethylene Chlorobromide. Clear, colorless liquid used in manufacture of anesthetic grade cyclopropane. Greater reactivity of bromine atom makes trimethylene chlorobromide specially useful also in preparation of gamma chloro compounds. Boiling range 2 degrees C. maximum.

Cyclopentyl Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. Specially prepared for use in organic synthesis, particularly for introduction of the cyclopentyl radical. Many potential uses in manufacture of pharmaceuticals. Purified grade, 2 degrees C. boiling range.

β - Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3CH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$ (DEC). A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including the manufacture of antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.

β - Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2 NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in Hydrochloride form.

β-Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CHClCH_3 \cdot HCl$. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.

Magnesium Hydroxide. Fine, white powder, typical assay 96.3%, low in moisture, iron, alumina, silica. Technical and NF IX grades. Special bulk densities available in NF grade. Convenient material for manufacture of light magnesias, other magnesium compounds.

Magnesium Carbonate, Basic, Technical. Fine, uniform white powder, 325 mesh, bulk density 5.5 pounds per cubic foot. Very reactive. Used for rubber compounding, printing inks, paints, varnishes. Anti-caking agent for table salt; conditioning or bulking material for powder formulations.

Magnesium Oxides. Six principal grades of Michigan magnesium oxide with wide range of desirable physical and chemical characteristics covering principal uses of MgO, including rubber compounding, rayon manufacture, ceramics, glass, refractories, insulation.

Magmaster* Magnesia Refractories. A series of high temperature calcined magnesite refractory grains. Unusual purity of 97% MgO, low in silica, iron, alumina. Bulk density 100 pounds per cubic foot and over. For construction, lining and maintenance of open-hearth and electric furnaces.

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Also manufacturer of Pestmaster Insecticides, Pestmaster* Methyl Bromide Fumigant and Dustmaster* Road Chemicals.*

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Saint Louis, Michigan EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue New York 17, New York

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Dimethylamine—Ephedrine Sulfate

Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .36
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., 68°C., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46½- —
tanks, works lb. .43½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .32 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 63½- .64
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .61 - .61½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .58 - —
2,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —

Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .48½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .53½- —
ex-whse. gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - .50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bis., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb .20 - —
l.c.l. works lb .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb.15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb.17.45 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb.13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd, No.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC, conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. .98 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra, lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste, lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —

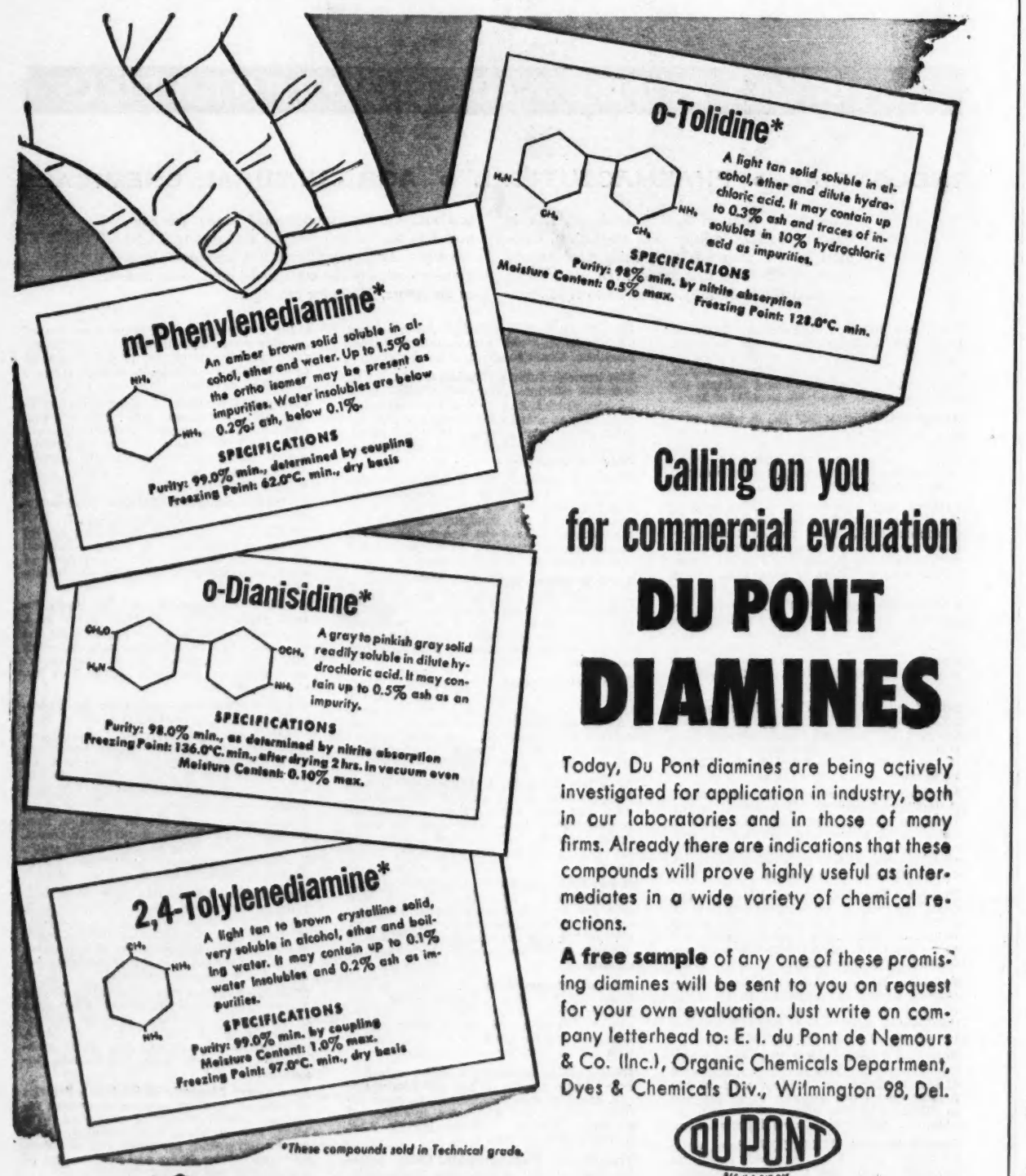
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.71 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Azo rubine R, extra conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Orange acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo, conc lb. .90 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.15 - 1.17
tanners, bbls. lb .06 - .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .55 - —
select, bundles lb. .60 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 32.95 - 35.00
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —


m-Phenylenediamine*
An amber brown solid soluble in alcohol, ether and water. Up to 1.5% of the ortho isomer may be present as impurities. Water insolubles are below 0.2%; ash, below 0.1%.
SPECIFICATIONS
Purity: 99.0% min., determined by coupling
Freezing Point: 62.0°C. min., dry basis
o-Tolidine*
A light tan solid soluble in alcohol, ether and dilute hydrochloric acid. It may contain up to 0.3% ash and traces of insolubles in 10% hydrochloric acid as impurities.
SPECIFICATIONS
Purity: 98% min. by nitrite absorption
Moisture Content: 0.5% max.
Freezing Point: 128.0°C. min.
o-Dianisidine*
A gray to pinkish gray solid readily soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid. It may contain up to 0.5% ash as an impurity.
SPECIFICATIONS
Purity: 98.0% min., as determined by nitrite absorption
Freezing Point: 136.0°C. min., after drying 2 hrs. in vacuum oven
Moisture Content: 0.10% max.
2,4-Tolylenediamine*
A light tan to brown crystalline solid, very soluble in alcohol, ether and boiling water. It may contain up to 0.1% water insolubles and 0.2% ash as impurities.
SPECIFICATIONS
Purity: 99.0% min. by coupling
Moisture Content: 1.0% max.
Freezing Point: 97.0°C. min., dry basis
*These compounds sold in Technical grade.
Calling on you for commercial evaluation
DU PONT DIAMINES
Today, Du Pont diamines are being actively investigated for application in industry, both in our laboratories and in those of many firms. Already there are indications that these compounds will prove highly useful as intermediates in a wide variety of chemical reactions.
A free sample of any one of these promising diamines will be sent to you on request for your own evaluation. Just write on company letterhead to: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Department, Dyes & Chemicals Div., Wilmington 98, Del.
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ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

Nobody knows...

. . . as well as the pharmaceutical manufacturer how many complications can arise in making simple tablets on a production basis. It requires skill, equipment—and perhaps most of all, properly prepared starting materials. Mallinckrodt, after eighty-six years of growing with the nation's pharmaceutical manufacturers, has developed skills of its own in producing starting materials and intermediates that help pharmaceutical manufacturers reduce their problems. Refinements are continually being made to help the pharmaceutical manufacturer do his job easier and better—not only in dependably pure chemicals but in dependable forms and grades as well. Mallinckrodt may have much to offer you. Write us if your production problem involves purity or physical form.

SERVING THE PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURER

Mallinckrodt® Since 1867

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS MALLINCKRODT STREET, ST. LOUIS 7, MO. - 72 GOLD ST., NEW YORK 8, N. Y.

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when using fine chemicals . . . to be sure (√) *check the source*

Epichlorohydrin—Gasoline

Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
tanks, works lb. .37 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .45 - .85
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 3.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 29.75 -32.50
Sulfate, bots. oz. 34.50 -35.61
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11 - —
85-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
tanks frt alld lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½- —
syn., 85-98% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .11½ —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .74 - .90
Ethyl bromide, tech., 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .69 - .72
smaller lots, works lb. .75 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
dms., c.l. same basis lb. .18 - .20
tanks same basis lb. .10 - —
USP, bots., cyls lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40½- —
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .37 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13¾- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
lb. 3.30 - —
Iodide, cbys., works lb.
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works lb. .51½- .52
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., dlvd. lb. .53½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½- .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½- .21¼
tanks lb. .18½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18¼- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.35 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.70 - 3.55
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .10 - —
Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06¼- .06½
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cybs lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton. 34.75 -40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls. c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. No prices.
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 135.00 - —
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein bags, Balto area ton. 130.00 - —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 57.50 - —
85-92% CaF_2, grad., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 47.00 - —
metallurgical grade, briquets, pellets, 65% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 34.00 - —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 -41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 42.00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 43.00 - —
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd lb. .062 - —
Zone 2 lb. .065 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .069 - —
tanks, Zone 1, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, dlvd lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, Zone 1, dlvd lb. .0345- —
Zone 2, dlvd lb. .0395- —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines. ton. 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00- .21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.50 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, cms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - 15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liquid, No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No 3, bbls. l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls. frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gasoline, tanks, refy. ex tax, Arkansas, 84 octane gal. .11¼- —
Group 3, 84 octane gal. .1075- .11375
Gulf coast, 83 octane gal. .116 - —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane gal. .1245- —
Penn. western US motor 86 octane gal. .1375- .1415
natural, group 3, 26-66 octane gal. .04½- —

A highly reactive chemical intermediate

Jefferson ETHYLENE OXIDE

Produced by *specialists* in "essential chemicals from hydrocarbon sources."

Made to traditional high standards of quality, Jefferson's Ethylene Oxide is used as a starting material in the manufacture of acrylonitrile and nonionic surface active agents, and as a sterilizing agent and fumigant. It is in general a very reactive chemical intermediate.

Available immediately in 4,000 and 10,000-gal. tank cars and 400-lb. net (ICC 5 P) drums. Samples for your preliminary investigation.

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Ethylene Oxide,
Glycols, Dichloride
Ethanolamines
Nonyl Phenol
Morpholine
Ethylene Carbonate
Propylene Carbonate
Polyethylene Glycols
Glycol Ethers

Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin),
75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .57 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .68 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .77 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .84 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.20
standard, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.45 - 2.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb. 6.00 - 10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .31 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
No. 2, bgs. lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Rhatoon, bgs lb. No prices.
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .28 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd see Sodium sulphate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23½ - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24½ - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17½ - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½ - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½ - —
renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .42
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, works lb. .23 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, works lb .21 Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal 30% dms. c.l. works lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19 - —
tanks works lb .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.50 - 23.00
acid yellow, bots oz. 20.00 - 20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 85-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .04½ - —
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .05¼ - —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½ - —
yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05½ - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated PTMA, kgs. works lb. 6.00 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .59¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾ - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kgs. lb. .33 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .44 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liquid, cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .19 - —
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .23 - .24
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .43
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 2, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .17

Gum, copal, Manila, C, bags lb. .38 - .40
CBB, bgs lb. .27 - .29
DBB, bgs lb. .24 - .26
DK, bgs lb. .20 - .22
dust, bgs lb. .11 - .12¼
MA, soft, bgs lb. .18 - .20
WS, bgs lb. .32 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23 - .25
nubs, bgs lb. .30 - .32
seeds, bgs lb. .15 - .17
sorts, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .21 - .23
nubs, bgs lb. .38 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16 - .18
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½ - .09½
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs lb. .35 - .37
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .39 - .41
No. 2, bbls lb. .29 - —
No. 3, bbls lb. No prices.
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. fill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .15½ - —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls. lb. .38 - —
No. 2 bbls lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bbls. lb. .24 - .25
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .31 - .33
Myrrh, cs lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).

Gum, olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs lb. .22 - .30
Rosin (see R).
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bags, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ton 20.30 - —
terra alba, domestic, same basis. ton. 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton. 16.00 - —
imported, English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 —
ex warehouse ton. 60.00 - 62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb 28 .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Hellebore root dom green, bls lb. 55 65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb .47 - —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb .43 - —
No 3, bbls. l.c.l. lb .41 - —
No 4, bbls. l.c.l. lb .39 - —
No 5, bbls. l.c.l. lb .37 - —
paste No 1 bbls. l.c.l. lb 20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾ - —

Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb 50.00 —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex gal. 15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l. works lb .35 - —
tanks, works lb 33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo 454.00 —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo 80.00 85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo 90.00 95.00

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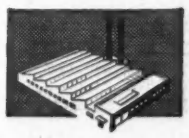

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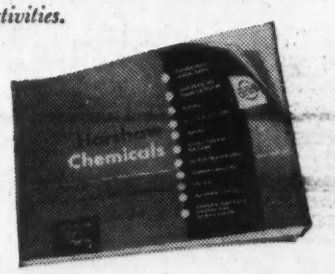

HARSHAW SCIENTIFIC
Division of The Harshaw Chemical Co.
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Homatropine Hydrobromide—Lime, Hydrated

Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots.	oz.	9.35	-10.60
Methylbromide, USP, bots	oz.	8.50	- 9.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton	7.00	- —
Horehound herb, bls.	lb.	.16	- .19
Hydrastine bots	oz.	29.50	-31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	29.50	-31.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	35.00	-37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots	bot.	1.95	- —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles	lb.	3.00	- 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles	lb.	1.75	- 1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis	lb.	1.35	- 1.55
Hydrobenzamide dms. (in ctns., works	lb.	.30	- .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.45	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	- .60
Fluoride, anhyd., cyls., works	lb.	.27½	- .29
tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
Peroxide USP obls. dlvd	lb	.03¾	.05
35%, cbys., dlvd	lb.	.228	- —
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.211	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.1800	- —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms.	lb	98	1.00
tech. dms., c.l. frt equald	lb	77	—
l.c.l frt equald	lb	93	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	5.10	- 6.00
Hoscine salts (see Scopolamine.)			
Hyoscyamine, bots	oz.	15.75	-16.00
Hydrobromide, bots	oz.	11.00	-12.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	10.50	-11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52	- —
liquid No 1 bbls. l.c.l.	lb	.35	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.27	- —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms	lb.	.60	- .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).			
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	17.00	-21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb.	5.00	- —
dms., dlvd.	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.15	- —
resub., USP, bots., pars	lb.	2.55	- —
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms.	lb.	5.90	- —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb	4.90	- 5.00
a-Ionone, cns	lb.	3.85	- 8.25
b-Ionone, cns	lb.	4.30	-11.25
Methyl (see under M)			
Ipecac, root, bgs	lb.	7.50	- —
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	8.00	- —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).			
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.25	- 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.62	- .95
formate, dms.	lb.	.80	- —
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.15	- 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	- 1.00
solvent grade dms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¼	- —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd	lb.	.50	- —
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	3.45	- 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	-25.50
smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	-26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy	gal.	.15½	- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	- —
tanks, works	lb	.22½	- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dvld.	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb	.05	- —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	- 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.38	- .55
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.49	- .66
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.16	- .18
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	- .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.08	- .16½
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15	- .15½
Kerosene, tanks, refy., Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w.	gal.	.095	- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w	gal	.136	- .148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.09¼	- .09¾
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.105	- —
Okla.Tex., 42-44 s.g., w.w	gal.	.09½	- .10
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.11	- .12
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.12	- —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22	- —
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¾	- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.23¼	- —
Edible lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.			
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.24	- —
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.24¾	- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.25¼	- —
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.			
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	1.70	- 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.33	- .36
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.30	- .33
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.29	- .32
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.16½	- —
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20	- .23
Lauryl chloride, dist., dms. c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.74	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	- —
Methacryiate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload	lb.	.65½	- —
Lavender flowers, medium bls	lb	.55	.60
ordinary, bls	lb.	.16	.20
select, bls	lb	90	—
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.23	- —
gran. bbls	lb.	.22	- —
powd., bbls	lb.	.23	- —
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.31	- .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs, or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.28½	- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride dms	lb	45	- —
Iodide, NF V jars	lb.	3.82	- —
Linoleate, fused, 26½% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33	- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y	lb.	.14	- —
St. Louis	lb.	.1380	- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.32¾	- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis	lb.	.33¾	- —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.34¼	- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.34¾	- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1495	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1545	- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17½	- —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd	lb.	.23¾	- —
solid, 37% Pb. dms., dlvd	lb.	.31¼	- —
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.22¼	- —
Orthosilicate gel., 50% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.32¾	- —
60% PbO dms. works	lb	.31¾	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.38¾	- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, cms., works	lb.	.41	- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.16½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.31	- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works	lb.	.46	- —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate; Lead, white, basic sulfate).			
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.15¼	- —
24% Pb, dms	lb.	.20¼	- .20½
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.16½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	- .18¾
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- .17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	- .17¼
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	- .15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	- .16¼
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb.	12.25	-15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls.	lb.	.08	- .12
gran., bbls.	lb.	.12	- .17
powd., bbls.	lb.	.10	- .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works	ton.	14.50	- —
Chemical (quicklime) lump pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.	ton	12.50	- —
Annville, Pa	ton	11.50	- —
Austin, Texas	ton	9.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	11.50	- —
Buffalo, N. Y	ton	14.00	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	11.50	- —
Duluth, Minn.	ton.	12.50	- —
El Paso, Texas	ton.	14.00	- —
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton	12.50	- —
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	10.00	- —
Keystone, Ala	ton	10.25	- —
Kimballton, Va.	ton.	10.25	- —
Knoxville, Tenn	ton	10.50	- —
Lee, Mass.	ton.	12.50	- —
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00	- —
Limedale, Ark	ton.	10.00	- —
Los Angeles, Cal	ton.	25.10	-26.84
Marble Cliff Ohio	ton.	10.00	- —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	11.00	- —
Mosher, Mo.	ton.	10.75	- —
Nelson, Ariz.	ton.	14.50	-23.65
Quincy, Ill	ton.	10.00	-13.00
Reddick Fla	ton	13.50	—
Scotrock, Ala.	ton.	10.25	- —
Springfield, Mo.	ton	12.25	- —
Wineoski, Vt	ton	15.50	- —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	11.50	- —
York, Pa	ton.	15.50	- —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	15.50	- —
Annville, Pa	ton.	14.50	- —
Austin, Texas	ton.	13.00	- —
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	14.50	- —
Buffalo, N Y	ton.	16.00	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	14.50	- —
Chicago, Ill	ton.	15.00	- —
Duluth, Minn	ton.	14.00	- —
El Paso, Texas	ton.	17.50	- —
Engle, W Va	ton.	14.50	- —
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50	- —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	12.00	- —
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50	- —
Kimballton Va	ton	13.50	- —
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	13.00	- —
Lee, Mass	ton	15.50	- —
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton	14.00	- —
Limedale, Ark	ton.	12.00	- —
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton	13.50	- —
McNeil, Tex	ton	13.00	- —
Menominee, Mich.	ton	14.00	- —
Mosher, Mo.	ton	13.00	- —
North Tazewell, Va	ton	12.75	- —
Quincy, Ill.	ton.	10.00	-12.00
Reddick, Fla	ton	14.00	- —
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	13.50	- —

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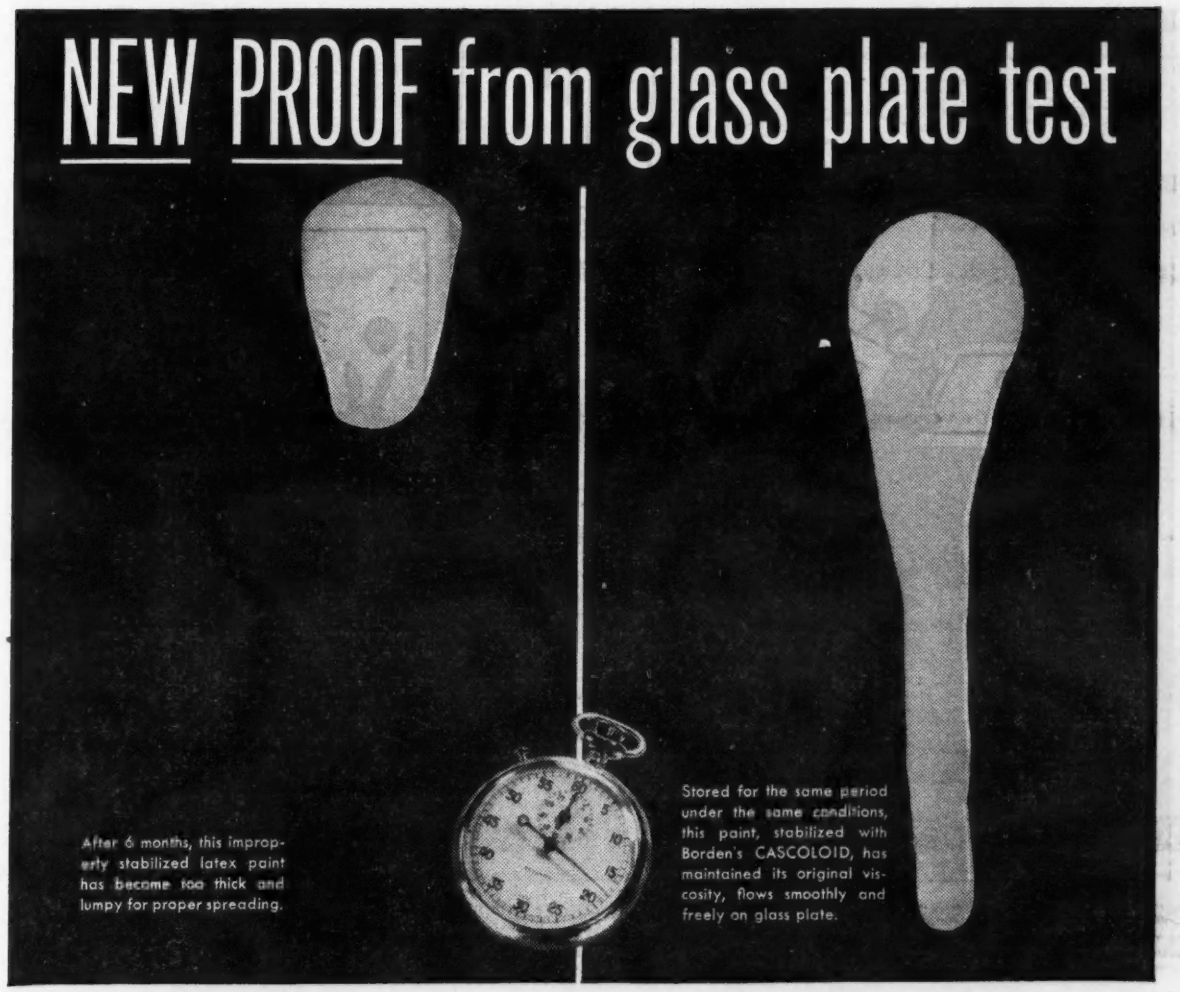
Lime, hydrated, paper bgs, Springfield, Mo. ton 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 14.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Keystone, Fla. ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 13.50 - —
Lee, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 16.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 13.00 - —
North Lazewell, Va. ton 12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla. ton 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton 17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb 5.95 - 6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms. lb 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb 5.35 - 6.25
96-98%, dms. lb 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb 3.90 - 5.25
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb .34 - .35
without leaves, bls. lb .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton 64.00 - —
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis. ton 59.00 -60.00
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .16½- —
Lithium benzoate dms lb 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF bbls., works, frt. equald lb 2.10 2.75
Carbonate, tech., c.l., dlvd. lb 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 1.05 - 1.20
Chloride, cryst., dms. lb 1.22 - 1.28
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs. lb 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots lb 2.15 - —
ton lots lb 2.20 - —
less ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Hydride powd., dms., works lb 12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., ton lots lb 1.10 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .08¼- .08¼
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls. lb .45 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz 29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb 1.50 - —
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots. kilo 140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb 1.29 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls. lb 1.28 - 1.29
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb .32 - .34¼
syn. rubber grade, light bgs., works lb .23 - .25
extra light, works lb .31 - —
USP, light, ctns. lb .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton 38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equaled lb .09¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .11¾- —
kgs c.l., frt. equald lb .12 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs. ton 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb .27 - .2820
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb .46 - .48
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride bbls., works lb .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb .38 - —
1,000-lb lots lb .40 - —
100-lb lots lb .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher
Malathion, dms., works lb 1.05 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .27 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb .28 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher
Mandrake root, bls. lb .32 - .34
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs. lb .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls. lb .24 - —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works lb .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb .23½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton 88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton 91.50 - —
dms., works ton 94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms. lb 1.70 - 1.83
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms lb 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls. lb .37½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb .30 - .33
Naphthalene, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb .23 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn., dms. lb .27 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms. lb .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 69.00 -70.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, coml., dms., works lb .40 - .43
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb .33¼- —
smaller lots, works lb .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram .06 - .06½
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb 8.00 - 8.25
Japanese, cs. lb 13.00 - —
syn., USP, racemic, cns. lb 5.45 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib, dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb .28 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib, dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld. lb .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb .50 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb 4.58 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb 4.38 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib, dms. lb 6.34 - 6.39
Iodide, red, NF, fib, dms. lb 7.27 - —
yellow, NF, fib, dms. lb 7.52 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib, dms. lb 5.42 - 5.46
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib, dms. lb 5.64 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask 293.00-294.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld. gal .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss., 3c. higher.

Lime, Hydrated—Methyl Abietate

Methanol, syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal .46 - —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals., dvld., Metropolitan areas gal .30 - —
tanks, dlvd., or 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld gal .27 - —
4,000 gal. min., frt. equald. with Camden, N. J gal .25½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld or dvld gal .47 —
l.c.l., same basis gal .53 - —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals. min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, gal .33 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal .32 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).
dl-Methionine, fib, dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb 3.00 - —
97% fib dms same basis lb 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers dms. cs., frt. alld lb .81 - .84
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .21 - —


NEW PROOF from glass plate test
After 6 months, this improperly stabilized latex paint has become too thick and lumpy for proper spreading.
Stored for the same period under the same conditions, this paint, stabilized with Borden's CASCOLOID, has maintained its original viscosity, flows smoothly and freely on glass plate.

Borden Stabilizers prevent thickening of latex paint in storage

You may be losing customers if your latex paint reaches them in a thick, lumpy, unusable condition. Latex paints, stabilized with CASCOLOID, maintain their viscosity, always brush on smoothly and easily. They also have the typical excellent leveling and wet lap properties imparted by high grade casein-base stabilizers. That's why paints made with Borden stabilizers enjoy a steady repeat business with both amateur and professional painters.

Borden stabilizers are supplied as easily dispersed dry powders (PROTOVACS) or in ready-to-use liquid form (CASCOLOIDS). They can be stored at room temperature for a year or longer. They are compatible with all widely used latices and emulsions, are light in color and impart no disagreeable odor to the paint.

Find out more about Borden's *Protovac* and *Cascoloid* stabilizers. Write today for technical data. The Borden Company, Chemical Division, Dept. OP-84, 350 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York.

PAINT CHEMICALS
THE Borden COMPANY
CHEMICAL DIVISION

PROTOVAC AND CASCOLOID STABILIZERS • POLYCO SYNTHETIC LATICES • PVA EMULSIONS

Methiyl Abietate, Hydrogenated—Nicotinamide Hydrochloride

Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ref., dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory in all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory in all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —

Alcohol (see Methanol).

Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —

Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —

Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65

Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65

Bromide jobbers cyls., various sizes works lb. .47 - .61

Cellulose, special, vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00

Methyl cellulose, standard vs. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85

Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —

refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 - —

Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80

Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —

Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —

Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ref. dms., any quantity, works lb. .00 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —

Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 - 42.00

p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00

Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb. 3.80 - 4.65

Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —

Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —

Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —

Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —

Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.60 - 4.30

Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).

Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —

Salicylate, USP, cns., 50 lb. lots lb. .58 - —
dms. lb. .53 - —

Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .79 - —

2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —

Methylene blue, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60

Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —

Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
standard, dms., cns lb. 3.80 - 4.65

b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —

Methylparaben (see Methyl paranydroxybenzoate).

Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).

Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).

Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).

Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04

Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse, or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .1535
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .1610
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .27 - .31

Sugar (see Lactose).

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).

Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10½- .11
New York gal. .12 - —

Molybdenum metal, 98% Mo powd., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.40 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.15 - —

Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —

Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —

Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25¼- .26¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¼- .27¾
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- .25

Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).

Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .31 - —

Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).

Monoethylortnotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).

Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —

Monomethylamine, 25%-40% dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., 100% basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .31 - —

Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).

Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).

Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05

Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —

Musk, nat., Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —

Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - .11⅛
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .11⅛
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12⅛
Montana, Oriental, bgs lb. .09 - —
yellow, bgs. lb. .11½- —

Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 47.00 -48.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 63.00 - —
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton. 43.00 - —
extract, indian, solid 53% tannin, exdock, plus duty, bgs. lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).

Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .045 - —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .059 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0615- —
tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .04½- .04¾
refd., indust., dom., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .10½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —

Naphthalene, refd., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —

a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —

b-Naphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —

Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —

a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00

Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —

Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65

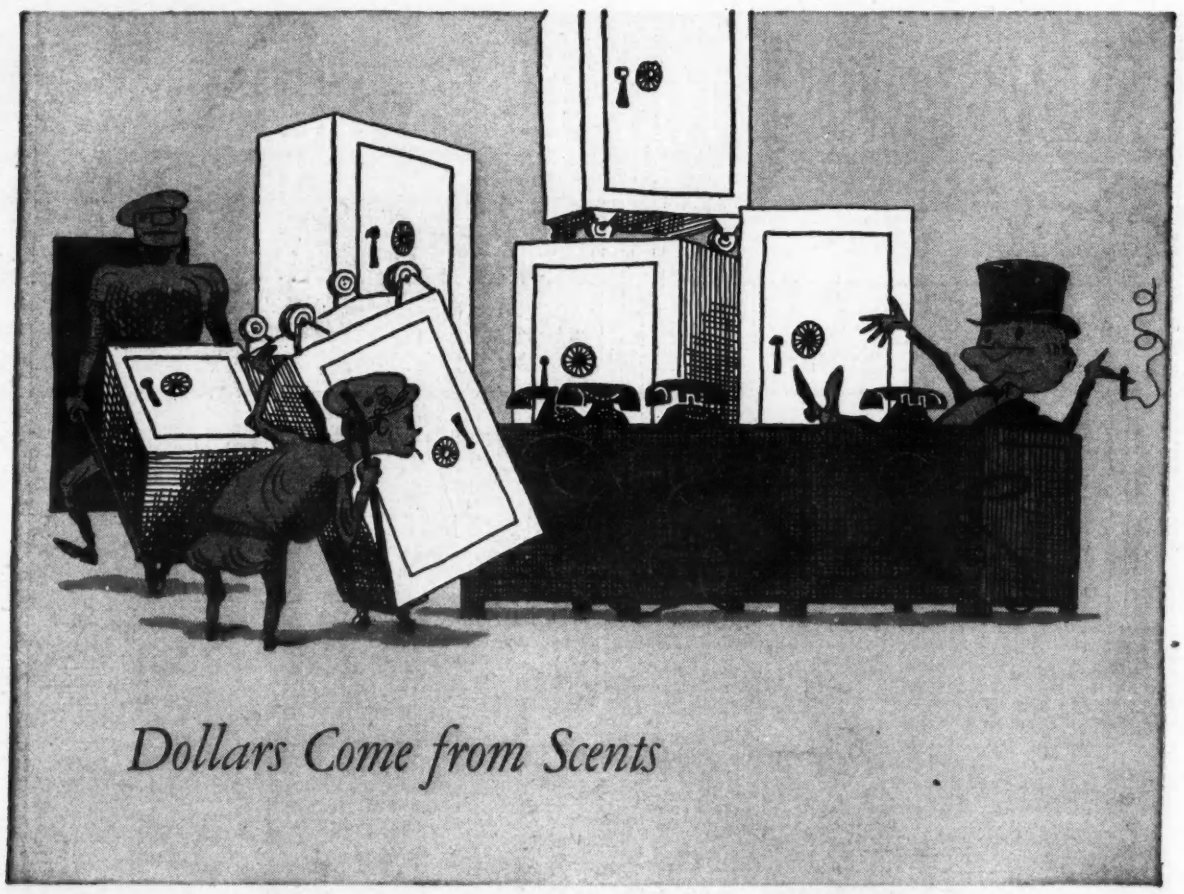
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).

Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .83½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .64 - .68
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- .37

Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30

Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80



Dollars Come from Scents

...from Norda

Your business must have the smell of success.
How can you tell that smell?

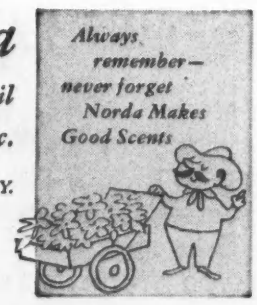
The best way of telling is: are you selling?
Are your sales up, and climbing?

It takes more than popular prices to make popular perfumed products. Their odors, their scents, matter most.

So come and let Norda help you.
Norda scents are well-known best sellers.

Use Norda quality, skills, experience. Make steady customers, because that's how you'll make money.

Norda
Essential Oil and Chemical Company, Inc.
601 West 26th Street, New York 1, N. Y.



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Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.75 - 6.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms. lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15 20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lo. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .20 - .21
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane dms. dlvd E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.8% N, 100% basis ton. 126.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.40
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 2.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¾- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lo. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, bgs lb. .38 - —
shrivels, bgs. lb. .37 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. .29½- —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.05 - 2.55
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots. lo. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Angelica root, bots lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb. 56.00 -95 00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .45 - .50
Avocado, cns lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 10.75 -13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.75 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.85
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 2.00 - —
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Calamus, bots lb. 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .38 - .45
white, dms. lb. .31 - .38
Cananga, native, cns lb. 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns. lb. 12.50 -13.75
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.45
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots. lb. 37.00 -50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2150- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2260- —
l.c.l. lb. .2310- —
tanks lb. .2160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2110- —
l.c.l. lb. .2160- —
tanks lb. .2010- —
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .2350- .2450
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1775- —
l.c.l. lb. .1825- —
tanks lb. .1677- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .15¾- .16
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .13½- .14
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 - .17½
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1800- —
l.c.l. lb. .1850- —
tanks lb. .1700- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
tanks lb. .1850- —
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Celery seed, bots. lb. 14.00 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian bots. lb. 185.00-280.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).

Oil, cinnamon bark, bots lb. 28.00 -45.00
leaf, cns. lb. 1.25 - 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.15
Java, true, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Java-type, cns. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Clove, USP, cns., dms. lb. 3.65 - 4.50
leaf, unrectified, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .13½- —
Pac. Coast lb. .12½- —
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .21¼- —
deodorized, tax incl. non ret dms., c.l. lb. .22½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .09½- .10
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.35 - 1.45
Copaiba, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 15.25 -20.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .14½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .06¾- —
refd., salad, dms lb. .19¼- .19½
tanks lb. .17¾- —
Costus, bots. oz. 9.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .14¼- —
Valley lb. .14¼- —
Texas lb. .14 - —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .03¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01¼- —
refined, salad, dms. lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks lb. .18 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns lb. 4.15 - 4.30
Cypress, bots. lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 4.30 - 5.30
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50

Oil, eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .60 - .95
80-90%, dms lb. .75 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Fish, refined, alkali, dms lb. .1350- .1450
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1580- .1680
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1200- .1300
tanks lb. .10½- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 .14
300,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 6.50 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 9.00 -12.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 10.50 -13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 9.85 -13.50
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25

Oil, grease, No. 1, dms lb. .12 - .12½
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .16 - .16½
prime, burning, dms. lb. .17 - .17½
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified bots lb 3.60 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - —
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms, cns. lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.00 - 2.85
Lavender, flowers, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. lb 2.50 4.50
38-40% ester, cns lb 5.60 7.25
40-42% ester, cns lb. 4.75 - 6.90
Spike, Spanish, cns lb 1.50 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 6.35 - 6.50
Messina, cns. lb. 6.05 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots lb 32.00 -85 00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb. 3.70 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 4.25 - 6 00
West Indian, cs lb. 4.45 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 8.50
terpeneless, bots lb 29.50 -100 00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1875- —
l.c.l. lb. .1900- .1950
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1600- —
New York lb. .1725- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1755- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 4.25
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Atlantic Coast lb. .06¾- —
Gulf ports lb. .07¼- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)

Exchange Brand is the 4-to-1 favorite over all other lemon oils *combined!*

Year after year, Exchange Brand *quality* proves itself in sales. That's because Exchange Lemon Oil comes only from California lemons grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

When a little lemon oil goes so far, why risk buying anything but the best?

Sunkist Growers

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76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

Exchange
OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Oil, Mustard Seed—Paraformaldehyde

Oil, mustard seed, nat., dms.....lb. .18 Nom.
synthetic, cans, dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms. lb .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms. lb .32 .33
30° cold test, dms. lb 30 31
Neroli, NF, French, bots.....lb.85.00 -250.00
Spanish, bots.....lb.35.00 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb 2.85 3.65
West Indian cns., dms lb 2.60 3.65
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oiticica, liquid, dms. .....lb. .18½- .19
tanks .....lb. .17 - .17¼
Oleo, extra, dms.....lb. .18¼- .18½
Olibanum, bots. .....lb 5.50 7.65
extra fine bots lb 8.00 —
Olive edible, dms., duty paid. gal. 2.15 - 2.25
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .40 .80
expressed, USP Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks
Calif., cns., dms. ....lb. .60 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms. ....lb. .55 - 1.25
Messina, cns lb 3.85 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.50 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns .....lb. 1.95 2.85
Palm, clarified, dms .....lb. .1240- 1250
kernel, denat., tanks.....lb. .12¾ Nom.
Palmarosa, cns. .....lb. 7.35 - 8.25
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F tanks East Coast refinery gal 14 —
Patchouli, dms. .....lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP, (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17 - —
refined, dms. .....lb. .22¼- .22½
tanks .....lb. .20½- —

Oil, pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms. ....lb. 5.25 - 6.40
redist., USP, dms. .....lb. 5.60 - 7.00
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms. lb. 3.70 - 4.40
Pimento, berry, NF, dms .....lb. 4.00 - 5.60
leaf, cns .....lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Pine, dest-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. .....lb. .13¼- —
steam dist., dms. ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .151 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars .....lb. .17 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms. .....lb. .17 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. No stocks
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz.43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .65 - .90
tech., cns., dms .....lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots .....lb. 1.65 - 2.30
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .17 - —
Sage, clary bots .....lb.20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns .....lb. 5.85 - 7.25
Spanish, cns .....lb 90 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns .....lb.10.50 -12.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb No stocks
Sassafras, artificial, dms .....lb. .85 - 1.19
natural Brazilian (See Oil ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.65 - 2.20
Savin, cns. .....lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns .....lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms .....lb. .36 - .37

Oils, shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns .....lb.29.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .14½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .08½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.....lb. .03½- —
refd., alkali, dms. .....lb. .18⅜- .18¾
tanks .....lb. .16⅞- —
clarified, alkali, dms. .....lb. .17⅞- .18⅛
tanks .....lb. .16⅜- —
salad, dms. .....lb. .18¾- .18
tanks .....lb. .17⅛- —
Spearmint, USP, dms. .....lb. 4.35 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .15¾- .16½
tankcars .....lb. .14 - —
nat., winter, 45,° dms.....lb. .1475- .1550
tankcars .....lb. .1300- —
Spruce, cns., dms .....lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns .....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works....lb. .03 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .02 - —
dist., dms., c.l., works .....lb. .07¼- .07½
tanks, works .....lb. .06 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 06½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .05 - .05¼
Tallow, acidless, dms .....lb. .10¼- .10½
Tangerine, Floridian, dms. ....lb. 2.75 - 5.35
Tansy, dms. .....lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Tar, pine, coml., dms., c.l., works. gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .50½- —
whse .....lb. .0678- —
tanks, works .....gal. .33½- —
rectified, NF, dms., incl. l.c.l., works, South .....gal. .90 - —
whse., N.Y.C. .....gal. 1.00 - —
Tar acid (see P).

Oil, theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns. .....lb 1.95 4.00
tech., white, cns .....lb. .40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.....lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2220- .22¼
tanks, N. Y. .....lb. .22⅛- .22¼
domestic mills.....lb. .23½ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb 20 45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.14.00 -17.50
Haitian, cns .....lb.11.80 -21.00
Java, cns. .....lb.22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., C.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- 78
345-355 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns lb 3.20 -19 50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. .....lb. 6.75 - 8.00
Wormwood, cns .....lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots....lb.17.00 -30.00
extra, bots.....lb.28.00 -40.00
Standard bots .....lb No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. .....lb. .10½- .10¾
Opium, USP, cns .....lb.19.20 -19.45
granl. USP cns .....lb 21 65 -21.90
powd. USP cns .....lb 21 65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner.....lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., works .....lb. .1945- .1960
Molybdated, bbls. .....lb. .44 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs .....lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls. ....lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .40 - .43
Verona, bls. .....lb. .29 - .31
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .35 - .40
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots.....gram 3.00 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.92 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more..lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Ceylon .....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots..oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots .....oz 5.05 5.20
Sulfate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs.....lb. .30 - .33
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .37 - .39
Yugoslavian, bgs. .....lb. .38 - —
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and cns., c.l. 7/10¢ per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l.....lb. .183 - —
10,000-lb. lots.....lb. .193 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .193 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .208 - —

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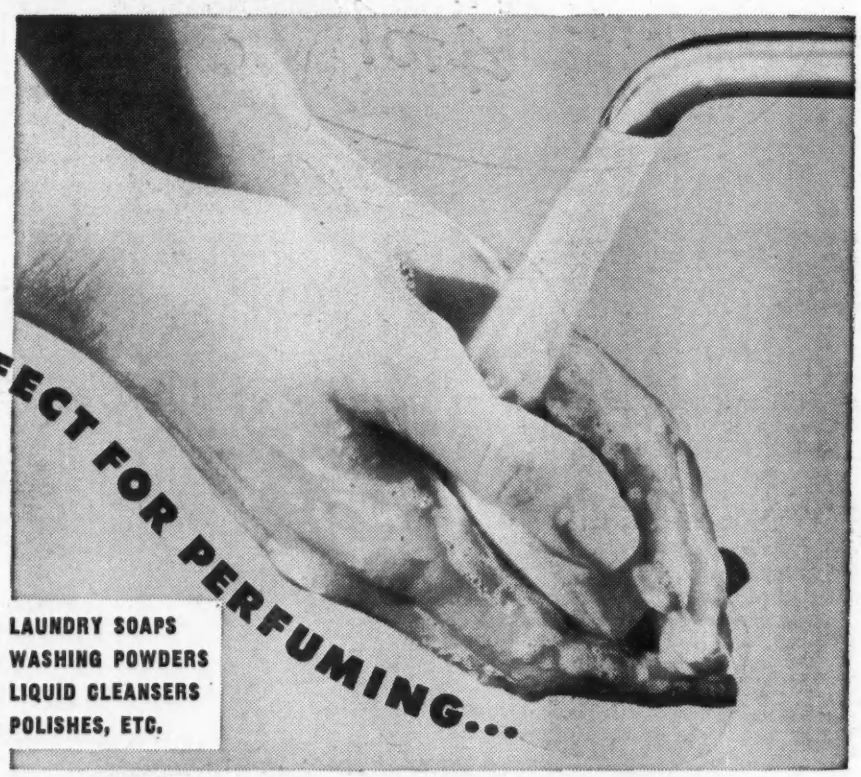

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- It's a manufactured article . . . free from the price fluctuations of natural essential oils such as Citronella, Sassafras, etc.
- Its high quality never varies, enabling you to manufacture uniformly dependable products.
- Always lower in cost than the natural oils, particularly now with citronella prices so high. Its use results in production economies and higher profits without lowering quality standards.

AROMATICS • PERFUME BASES • ESSENTIAL OILS

FELTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
599 Johnson Ave., Bklyn. 37, N. Y.

PLANTS: Brooklyn, N. Y. • Los Angeles, Cal. • Montreal, Que. Versailles (S & O) France

SALES OFFICES: Atlanta • Boston • Chicago • Cleveland Philadelphia • St. Louis • Toronto

Stocks Carried in Principal Cities

Paraldehyde, tech. 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see 4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .48 - .49
tech., dms., works lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms c.l., works, frt alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .36 .40
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 .53
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.83.50 - —
solvent process, bgs., same basis ton.78.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd bbls lb 2.05 2.06
tech powd bbls lb 1.50 —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Sodium sterile bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt equald b .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Texrefy gal. .14¼- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. 1.02 - 1.05
red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .28 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .35 - —
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .56 - —
Mombasa, bgs., ship't lb. .63 - .68
Nigerian, bgs. lb. Nominal
Turkish, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .53 Nom.
white, bgs. lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 .75
imported, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, divd. E dm.85.00 - —
divd. W dm.88.50 - —
l.c.l., divd. E dm.95.00 - —
divd., dom., W lm.98.50 - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .10¾- —
divd. W lb. .11¼- —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05⅝
l.c.l., divd lb. .05¾- .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06½- .07⅛
l.c.l., divd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04¼- .05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., rfy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., divd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .02½- .04⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅝- .07½
l.c.l., divd lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04½- .06
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅛- .07¾
l.c.l., divd lb. .09⅝- .09⅞
tanks, refy lb. .05⅝- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07¾
l.c.l., divd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05⅛
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05⅝
l.c.l., divd lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .05⅛
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.42 - 3.53
Illinois bbl. 2.69 - 3.02
Kentucky bbl. 2.62 - 3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.38 - 3.23
Montana bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Pennsylvania, Penn. grade. bbl. 2.81 - 3.26
Texas, East bbl. 2.90 - —
Gulf Coast bbl. 2.63 - 3.23
North, North-Central bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Panhandle bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
West bbl. 2.35 - 2.90
Wyoming bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, East Coast, Baltimore, Md bbl. 2.25 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.29 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.20 - —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 2.18 - —
New York Harbor bbl. 2.25 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 2.20 - 2.22
Portland, Me bbl. 2.32 - —
Providence, R. I bbl. 2.29 - —
Savannah, Ga bbl. 2.23 - —
West Coast bbl. 1.80 - 2.10
diesel, tanks, refy., California, gal. .1025- .133
New York gal. .096 - —
Penna., western gal. .105 - .1075
furnace, tanks, refy., Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08625- —
No. 3 gal. .0825- —
N. Y Harbor, No. 2 gal. .0895- —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .08875- .09
No. 2 gal. .0825- .08375
No. 3 gal. .07875- .08125
range gal. .08875- .09375
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1, gal. .105 - .1185
No. 2 gal. .105 - .111
No. 3 gal. .105 - .1075
Lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .168 - .183
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .163 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
specially refd., tanks, refy., Watson, Calif gal. .244 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2625- —
divd, N. J. gal. .32 - —
divd N. Y gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., divd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., divd gal. .37 - —

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. 17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum sovlent, partial aromatic).
V.M.&P., 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles, gal. .168 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .174 - —
San Francisco gal. .173 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .174 - —
East Coast, N. J., N.Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205° 292° F., b.r., 33° 43°C, m.a.p. gal. .24 - .26
19°-29°C, m.a.p. gal. .29 - .30
256°-383°F., b.r., 31°C, m.a.p. gal. .29 - —
27°-29°C, m.a.p. gal. .29 - .29½
19°C. m.a.p gal. .34 —
310°-392°F b.r. 30°-33°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .30
17°-19°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .38
350°-425° F. b.r., 32°-34° C. m.a.p gal. .30 - .30½
25°C., m.a.p gal. .39 - .39½
18°-21°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .42½

Petroleum solvent, rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .173 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —

Phenol, 39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same oasis lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .53 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .55 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .57 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb.27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., divd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., divd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms. c.l., divd E. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., divd E lb. .41 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
p-Phenylenediamine, redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35

UNIFORMITY

Made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.

ECONOMY

There's a storage facility near you for low shipping costs and quick delivery.

AVAILABILITY

With water terminals in industrial cities, Esso Solvents are always available in bulk.

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Available in a wide range of evaporation rates with the precise characteristics to meet your requirements.

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Esso Solvents offer high quality combined with uniformity and dependability. Be sure to specify Esso Solvents for your processing and chemical requirements.

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Separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks are used throughout all Esso Solvent handling operations.

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PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

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ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Boston, Mass.—Pelham, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Baltimore, Md.—Richmond, Va.—Charleston, W. Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C.—Memphis, Tenn.—New Orleans, La.

Phenylethanolamine—Propane

Phenylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride commercial kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works lb 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms. lb. 17.00 -17.25
tech., fib dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.69 - —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.09 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.74 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l. c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.74 - —
Phosphate Rock, Fla., 78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.74 - —

The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.15 per bbl. and labor at $1.28, recent 3c. labor advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus amorph., red, cs. lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb. 44 - .45
yellow, cns., works lb. .48 - .50
dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, sond, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .68 - .70
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots os. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .92 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. Nominal
Pink root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots. kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pitch, coaltar, 140°-150°F, m.p. dms., c.l., works ton. 41.20 -42.09
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 84.00 -87.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 6.75 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, dms., bots., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000 - 20,000 - lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .17½- .18
Dutch, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liq. 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —

Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.

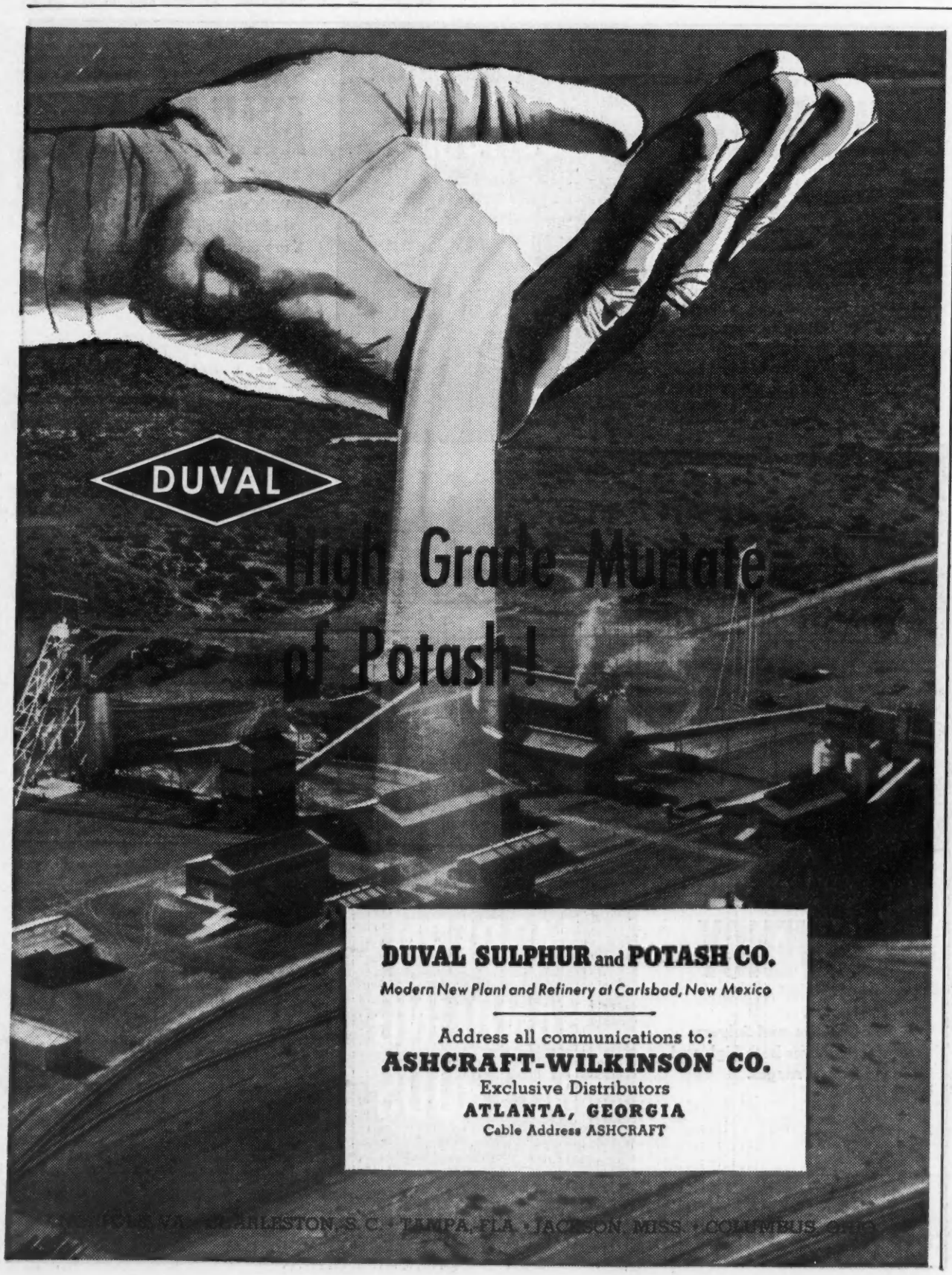
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33 - .36
dms., c.l. lb. .32 - —
imp., kgs lb. .25 - .26
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb .55 - .57
Bromide USP gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF gran dms lb .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms. lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms lb .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms. lb. .41 - —
powder, dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, works lb .57 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, kgs. lb. .60 - .63
Ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
kgs. lb. .28 - —
Fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .35
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .19 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms lb .25 - —
Muriate, dom. 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .39½- .40½
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .49 - —
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton. 24.50 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10,000 ton lots 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾- .11¼

Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.

Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 180.00 - —
bbls., ton lots, ex whse ton. 261 00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 266.00 - —

Powdered Potassium pentaborate, $10.25 per ton higher

Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. 15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms. works lb. .24¾ .30¼
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½ .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .678 - .744
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O, bulk, works ton. 35.00 - —
NF VII cryst. dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder dms. lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton. 15.05 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .33 - —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .38½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. .60 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .55 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .65 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, 1,000-lb. lots, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.60 - —
Propane, coml. grade, tanks, group 3. gal. .03 - —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High Grade Muriate of Potash!
DUVAL SULPHUR and POTASH CO.
Modern New Plant and Refinery at Carlsbad, New Mexico
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n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb. 2.30 -2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0845- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Prices in West 1c. higher, on same basis.
Glycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .80 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 —
sun dried coarse, bgs ton lots lb. 02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ .04
Pumice in bbls is ½c per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .28
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works. lb. .50 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, 50 dms., works. gal. 8.35 - —
1-4 dms., works gal. 8.55 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 -10.15
purified, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 3.43
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. 17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .08¼- —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12½- —
ordinary 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 11 31/64- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride USP cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate NF, cns. 100-oz. lots.oz. .61 - —
Salicylate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .55 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .83 - —
powd., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .88 - .93
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
Lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).

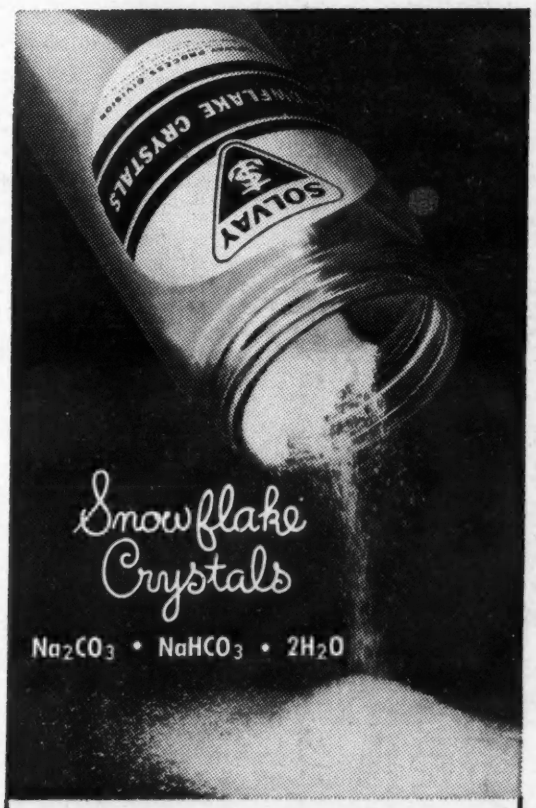
Red dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .06 - —
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works. lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.95 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Red, tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd. bbls lb. .35 - .40
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd. dms. works lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .75 - .85
powd., bbls. lb. .90 - .95
India, whole, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
powdered, bbls. lb. .43 - .45
Riboflavin USP pots., dlvd kilo.100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, 100-gram lots or more kilo.140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb.20.00 - —
tech. bbls. works lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms. 25-kilo lots, kilo.19.50 -25.00
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo.19.50 -25.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo.20.00 -25.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

n-Propyl Acetate—Sarsaparilla Root

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. 49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.65 —
smaller lots lb 1.75 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb.25.00 - —
Safrol, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11½- —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Italian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .06¾- .07
refined, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.22.00 -24.00
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate.
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom. cryst., powd., cns., dms lb.76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb.76.50 -80.00
Sarsaparilla root, dom. bls lb 45 50
imp., Honduras, bls lb. .45 Nom.
Mexican, bls lb. .35 Nom.

SESQUICARBONATE OF SODA



with a distinctive combination of physical and chemical properties not found in any other form of alkali

SOLVAY* SNOWFLAKE CRYSTALS brand of sesquicarbonate of soda has such an unusual combination of *both* physical and chemical properties that its uses range from that of an important ingredient in the manufacture of luxury cosmetic products . . . to its application in a wide variety of basic industrial processes.

The stable crystalline form of SOLVAY Sesquicarbonate of Soda gives it unusual physical properties. Sparklingly attractive, it remains free-flowing and non-caking even after prolonged periods of storage (in fact, it will frequently impart these qualities to dry materials with which it may be mixed). Almost entirely dustfree, it dissolves very rapidly and completely even at relatively low temperatures.

Chemically, SOLVAY Snowflake Crystals is a true sodium sesquicarbonate, a double salt of sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate, corresponding to the formula $Na_2CO_3 \cdot NaHCO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$. The product thus retains many of the active chemical properties of the stronger alkali, along with the mildness of the lower pH component.

SOLVAY Sesquicarbonate of Soda, in two grades of bulk density—Snowflake Crystals and Snowfine—is inexpensively priced. Both densities are available in any quantity—from single packages to bulk carloads—to meet any requirements.

If you will write and give us details of your operation, we will be glad to tell you how SOLVAY Sesquicarbonate of Soda can be used to the best advantage. If you'd like samples—write us.

Check these Physical and Chemical Properties

Free-flowing
Non-caking
White, dustless crystals
Rapid dissolving
Unusually stable in storage
Available in two bulk density grades (Snowflake Crystals and Snowfine)
Low in iron and metallic impurities
Maximum solubility:
15°C—17.9%
25°C—20.3%
55°C—25.2%
75°C—28.9%
Sodium Oxide value (Na_2O)—41.3%
pH of solutions at 25°C
0.25%—9.8
0.50%—9.8
2.00%—9.7

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Soda Ash • Snowflake® Crystals • Potassium Carbonate
Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Cleaning Compounds • Caustic Potash • Sodium Nitrite • Ammonium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Soda
Monochlorobenzene • Para-dichlorobenzene • Chloroform
Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Methylene Chloride • Methyl Chloride
Carbon Tetrachloride

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Sassafras Root—Sodium Para-aminosalicylate

Sassafras root bark, ord., bls....lb. .43 - —
select, bls....lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld.,
100% basis lb. .85 - .95
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP,
bots oz. 12.25 -12.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb.
lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb .31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Senega root, bls....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and
half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings....lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls....lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls....lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls....lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs....lb. .18 - —
pods, bls....lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb 4.85 5.00
Sesame seed Nicaragua hulled,
shipt., bgs lb. .26 - .26½
nat., bgs....lb. .17½- —
Salvadorian, natural....lb. Nominal
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs.,
1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots....lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots....lb. .59 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots....lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots....lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots....lb. .69 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c per lb higher for all packages

Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .52 Nom.
No. 2 bgs., 10-bag lots....lb. .50 Nom.
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots...lb. .48 Nom.
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots....lb. .47 Nom.

Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more

Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry grd., 325 mesh
bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton. 30 00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh,
bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 25 00 -30.00
-140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works
ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms.,
c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .23¼- —
Cyanide 6b dms., 2,500-oz. lots
oz. 77⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots....oz. 77⅜- —
500-oz. lots....oz. 77⅜- —
100-oz. lots....oz. 78⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-
oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots....oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots....oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots....oz. .57 - —

USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher

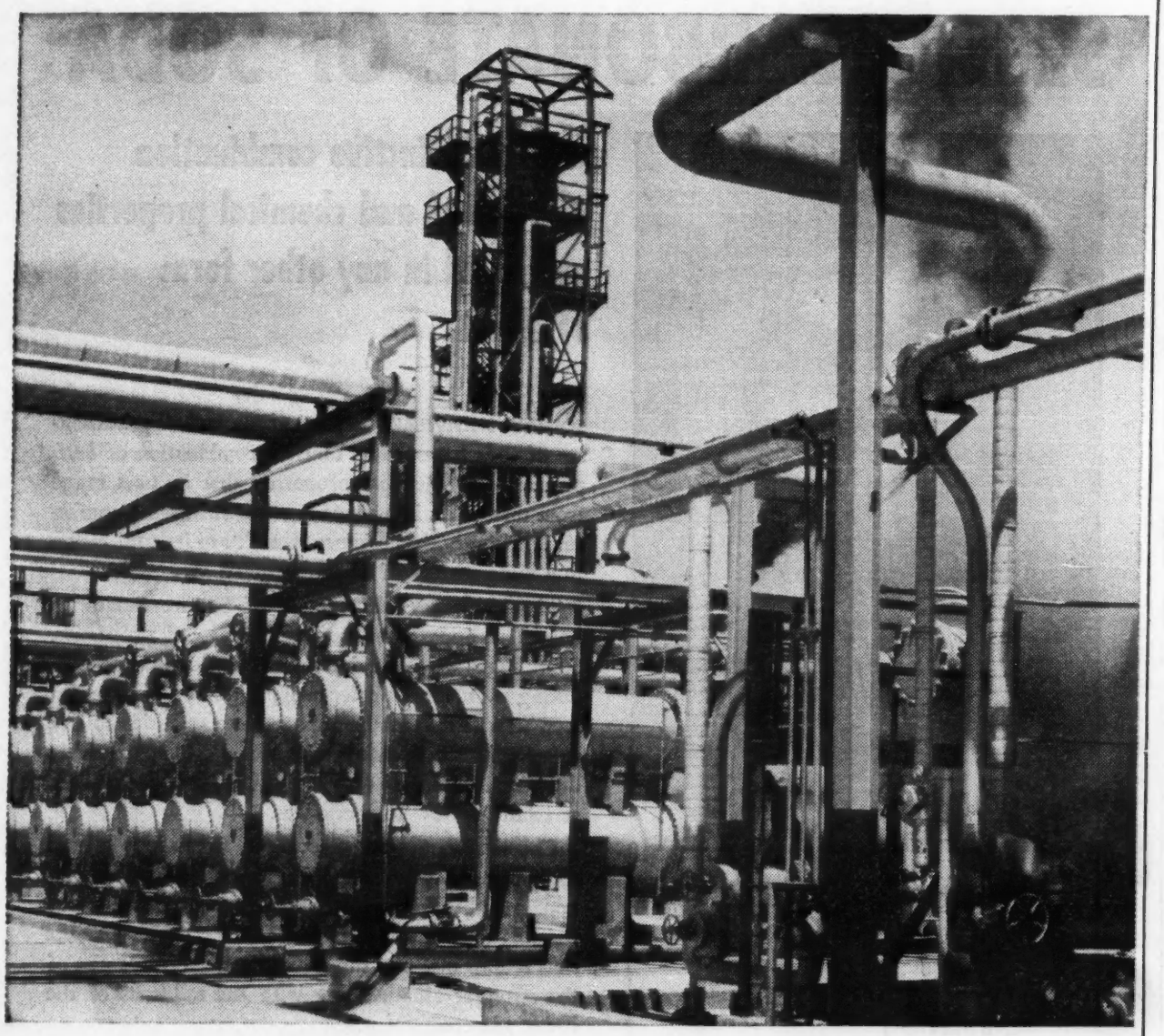
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots.,
dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz.
lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls....lb. .40 - —
crushed, bls., bbls....lb. .50 - —
powd., bbls....lb. .52 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs.,
c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 2.80 - 4.57
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.30 —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.35 4.12
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
Soda ash, light, 58%, paper bgs.,
c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.52
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%,
dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.
100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 5.45 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works,
dry basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks,
works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works,
dry basis..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks,
works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works,
100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Sal, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l.,
works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l.,
works lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .1250- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms.,
ton lots, works....lb. .87 - 1.30
refined, bbls., works....lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lb.
lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb.
lots or more, frt. adjusted
lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E....lb. .30½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .13¾- .14¼
Sodium arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .14¼- .15¼
soln., dms., works....gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo
lots kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots....kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots....kilo. 21.75 - —
1-kilo lots....kilo. 22.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots....kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb.
lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots,
or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l.,
works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt.
equald. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works.
100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works,
100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works.
lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jars....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Carbonate, anhyd. (see Soda ash).
crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works.
lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms....lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works.
lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works.
lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l.,
works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms....lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms....lb. .26 - .30½
USP XIV gran., dms....lb. .29½ - .34

Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.

Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works.
lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms.,
c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots....lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —

Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.

Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb.
dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .14¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots....lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l.,
works lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms....lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms....lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms....lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l....lb. 1.35 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls.
lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., bbls....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
soln., 75%, cybs....lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works....lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .23¼- —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to
100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots.
or less..lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works..100
lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
technical, bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in
bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms....lb. 2.80 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys.,
works lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works,
lb. .16¼- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran.,
bgs., c.l., works..ton. 78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse....ton. 124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher
Tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works.
ton. 199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works..lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works....lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l.,
works..100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.20 - 7.10
dms., c.l....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l....100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.00
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.75
dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.15
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works..lb. .75 - .85
anhyd., powd., dms., works..lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l.,
works..ton. 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works....ton. 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl.
Gulf, Pac., whse....ton. 53.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton. 49.50 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt.
equald..lb. .0775- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .0925- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l.,
works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works
100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).



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PENNSALT CAUSTIC SODA NaOH

Liquid, in tank cars, 50% or 73% strength
Solid, in drums—Flake, in drums

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Pennsalt Chemicals

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF WASHINGTON
2901 Taylor Way, Tacoma 1, Washington

Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .25 - .27

Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1800 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1910 - .2010
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —

Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c higher than bgs.

Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .34 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.65
Silicate, liq., 40° 1:2:3, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
t.c.l., dms., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1-2-3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.03
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs works ton 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c higher
Stannate dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .544 - .598
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton 29.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
USP, cryst. fib dms lb. .17½ - .18
gran. fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.50
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works. 100% basis ton. 110.00 - —
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
lb. .44 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms, works lb. .377 —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns, c.l. works lb. 10½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 98-99% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½ - —
t.c.l. frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .46 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .48 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 12.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.25
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton. 86.00 - 87.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40-000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25¼ - —
100 to 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25¼ - —
mechanically refd., bgs., 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .0605 - —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .0620 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .0635 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
imported, bls lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb 1.60 - —
white, bls lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .757 - .767
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .98 - .99
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .811 - 1.080
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works. lb. .845 - .885
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .929 - .949
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7.26 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs higher.

Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .063 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
t.c.l., spot lb. .08¾ - .09¼
Rice, bgs., t.c.l. lb. .15½ - .16
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755 - .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Staveacre seed bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20

Sodium Pentachlorophenate—Sulfacetamide Sodium

Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .15 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .15 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb 77 - 78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb .11 - .12
Salicylate NF dms lb 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton 66 70 - 68 18
Strophanthin, K, bots oz. 25.00 - 25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
crystals, 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works. lb. 22¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. 23¼ - —
tanks, works lb. 21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E. 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. bgs., t.c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium dms lb 4.10 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib dms lb 5.00 5.20

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Try **ALL-PURPOSE** Nialk® **TRICHLOR**ethylene

Here's an ideal organic solvent for removing practically every kind of foreign matter from metal parts. Whether it's waxes, oils, greases, tars or metal chips, you'll find that Nialk TRICHLORethylene does the job safely, thoroughly and economically, leaving parts clean, warm and dry, ready for immediate assembly, inspection or surface treatment.

Nialk TRICHLORethylene is quick acting . . . it cleans and dries rapidly. Its low boiling range (86.6–87.8°C, based on standard ASTM tests) permits vaporization at low steam pressure. (And that narrow boiling range reflects its high purity.)

Cuts power consumption . . . Nialk TRICHLORethylene can be heated by gas, steam or electricity. Its specific heat is less than ¼ that of water. You'll get concentrated vapor at only 188°F.

Nialk TRICHLORethylene is thorough . . . its low viscosity (0.58 centipoises at 20°C) and low surface tension (about 29 dynes per cm at 30°C) give rapid wetting of surfaces, plus thorough diffusion into pores and relatively inaccessible openings.

Cuts vapor loss . . . (its vapor density is 4.5 times that of air). It is completely re-usable after distillation, has no flash point, no fire point and is classed as nonflammable at room temperature and only moderately flammable at higher temperatures.

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NIALK Liquid Chlorine • NIALK Caustic Potash • NIALK Carbonate of Potash
NIALK Paradichlorobenzene • NIALK Caustic Soda • NIALK TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

Sulfadiazine—Xylol, Coaltar

Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms lb .10.25 -10 75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals dms lb 10 60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, micro crystals, lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfametaazine, micro crystals, dms. lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder dms lb 8 50 9 00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb 1.70 - 1.90
powder dms lb 1 50 1 50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder dms lb 2 80 2 95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3 05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2 20 - —
bbls rumes 100 lbs 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.25 - —
bbls mines 100 lbs 4 30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars works lb 0535 - —
tanks works lb 045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock ton.130.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton.125.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 46% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l, works ton.28.00 -30.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.36.00 - —
imp., Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .09 - —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .09¾- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06½- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .05⅝- —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .06 - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .07½- .07¾
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09½- .09¾
Tankage, animal, feeding 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 7.75 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Taplora flour Brazilian ex whse, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Java AAA bgs. ex whse., bgs. lb. .06¾- .07
AA, bgs., ex-whse lb. .06½- .06¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, coml., bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25¼
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .57½- .62
powd., fib., dms lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. South lb .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55-gal drms, works lb 20½ .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½- .25

Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .58½- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.35 - —
And sodium acetate USP, fib dms lb. 3.75 - 3.80
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.05 - 3.10
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib dms. kilo.135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib dms kilo.135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more, ex-dock works lb 3.50 --
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .10 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodine, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, dydrous).
Metal (Straits) lb. .93 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride annyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N Y. ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .25½ —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
tankcars, works lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.162.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.165.00 - —
o-Toluidine base, distilled, bgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.00 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powder, works lb. .70 - —
solid, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist gal. .34½- .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna N Y gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. 32½- .33
petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½- —
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21¾- .23¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¾- .24¼
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - .21½
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl phosphate dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .18¼- .19¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- .20¾
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- .18
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¾- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in west.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic)
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 3.95 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.95 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and E. ton.154.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton.162.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton.64.50 Nom.
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock. ton.48.00 - —
extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Vanadium pentoxide tech, dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb.10.50 -11.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb.10.25 Nom.
whole, tins lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, cs. lb.10.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, cyls., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼ —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram, gram. .07¼- —
liquid, in oil 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B2 (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B12 crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials, gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B12 activity, gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D2 (see Calciferol)
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N Y., or Chi lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lb lots, cns. f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock ton.98.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.94.00 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin bbls., lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Brazilian bgs lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs lb. .57 - .57½
Chilean, bgs lb. .57 - .57½
refd., bleached, white, bricks. lb. .73 - .75
slabs lb. .72 - .74
yellow, bricks lb. .60 - .61
slabs lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .64 - .66
refd., bgs lb. .67 - .69
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher; 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .79 - .80
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .88 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .79 - .80
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .90
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .82
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.08 - 1.10
No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.06 - 1.08
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs lb. .40 - .42
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12¼
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½- .13¼
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
180°-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .31 - .32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .13½- .14
German, bgs lb. .14 - .14¼
Ouricury, refd., bgs lb. .95 - .99
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .25½- .31
cakes, cs lb. .26½- .32
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.05 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .23
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls lb. .18 - .19
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., ums., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —

Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.33	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.34	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.32	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.34	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.35	—
Youngstown, O.	gal.	.32½	—
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.35	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.35	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.35	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.35	—

Y

Yara yara, cns	lb.	2.15	2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb	.52	—
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.56	—
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.60	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis St Paul	lb.	.35	—
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below			
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.91	—
AAOT bbls	lb	2.15	—
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.85	—
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies	lb	1.15	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse. 1c. per lb higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island.	lb.	.31	—
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac Coast; for Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago			
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.15	—
G pigment, bbls	lb	1.91	—
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l	lb.	.038	—
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	5.08	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.10	—
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.25	—
basic, dlvd.	lb	.30	—
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	.42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin.	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.38	—
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works	lb.	.27	—
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb	.202	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
precipitated powd., dms	lb	.26	—
solution 50% dms. c.l. works.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.10	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.85	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.10	—
l.c.l., works, dms	100 lbs.	10.60	—
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	10.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.00	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¼	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	.37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.11	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn. dms., frt alld	lb.	.30	—
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
French process, coml. green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.16¼	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.14¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.,	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l.,	lb.	.38	.42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	8.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.60	—
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., works, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.90	8.05
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.65	8.80
powd., monohydrate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	100 lbs.	7.90	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.65	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher.			
USP, gran dms	lb	26	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l	lb	.26	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04½	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	6.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	7.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44¼	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lbs.	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

Hercules Raises Scientists To Senior Research Rank

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has promoted eight scientists at its experiment station to the rank of senior research chemist. Those advanced are:—Dr. A. A. Albert of the synthetics research division; Drs. Harold Boardman, David S. Breslow, and George E. Hulse of the central research division; Drs. Charles W. Gould and Gerald I. Keim of the paper makers chemical research division; and Drs. Arthur F. Martin and Robert S. Voris, both of whom are on special assignment for the company at Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago.

Cotton, Peanut Yield

—Continued from page 3

is about 2 percent below last year and 45 percent below the 1943-52 average. Compared with a year ago, the Virginia-Carolina acreage for picking and threshing is down 4 percent, the southeastern area down 2 percent and the southwestern area unchanged.

The indicated record production for soybeans was attributed by USDA to the large acreage planted. US yield of 17.5 bushels per acre is the lowest since 1947 and is 0.8 bushel less than the relatively low yield per acre harvested last year. The ten-year average harvested yield is 19.9 bushels per acre.

Flaxseed yield prospects declined during July in all three major producing states—one-half bushel per acre in North Dakota and Minnesota and one and one-half bushels in South Dakota. Indicated yield for the nation, at 8.4 bushels per acre, is the same as last year, and compares with the average of 9.3 bushels.

Texas Co. Post

—Continued from page 5

as assistant general manager of that department. Mr. Mangelsdorf was on the teaching staff of Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1926 through 1933, the year he joined Texas Company. For nine years he worked at the Port Arthur refinery in engineering and chemical posts. In 1942 he was named assistant superintendent of the Lockport, Ill., refinery, and five years later was appointed superintendent. He returned to Port Arthur as general superintendent in 1950, and in 1953 assumed his last previous post as manager of the operations divisions of the refining department, in New York.

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Ignorance of the Law

One of the most ancient juridical maxims is that ignorance of a law is not an excuse for its violation. When that maxim was first uttered, laws were few in number and relatively simple in language and in purpose. Conditions are quite different today. Statutory phraseology and objectives are puzzling at best; in some instances, they are beyond understanding—even of the learned courts entrusted with their application.

The so-called "antitrust" laws of the United States are, perhaps, the worst in that respect. By way of expanding and revising amendments, they have become more and more unintelligible. And despite almost continuous talk about the need for their clarification for at least fifty years, the movement has not got beyond the talk stage. A new push in that direction is now under way, one of the prime movers being the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The one biggest need for organized business is to create and adequately endorse a research and advisory group with the purpose of counteracting a less cumbersome, more definite, fully equitable revision of the Sherman act and its numerous appendages.

A particularly convincing plea for "workable guides to judge the legality of normal business activity with any degree of certainty" has been made by the National Association of Manufacturers, which points out twelve areas of the antitrust laws where enforcement procedures and policies should be improved and clarified, and urges a "rule of reason" approach. The NAM position has been set forth in a pamphlet, "Industry's View on 'Monopoly,'" including a statement filed with the Attorney-General's committee designed to study those statutes—and, perhaps, do something about them.

One of the biggest needs in such a revision is for a clean-cut, streamlined closely woven system of interpretative administration. Closely second is the need for a governmental agency which may, can, and will serve as counselor for business in connection with the antitrust laws. That is one area of jurisprudence in which a public defendant may logically be advocated.

Several examples of the results of official ignorance of the antitrust laws were set out by the national chamber in a petition to the senate judiciary committee. A deal of need for interpretative understanding is obvious in the recent district court judgment in the chlorination equipment case. As that judgment applies to the defendants severally, as well as jointly, its language leaves at least a heavy mist over several questions of permitted or prohibited actions, including the rights granted by patents and trademarks and the right of an individual defendant corporation to curtail its production for any reason.

As the Chamber of Commerce pointed out, guidance can do more than prosecution to increase the effectiveness of the antitrust laws. Ignorance of those laws contributes at least as much to their violation as does disregard. Ignorance is much more easy to terminate. It should be done away with by means of official aid.

Plastics in Building

One of the most promising channels of advancement in the plastics age lies in the areas of building. Whatever may be found to support the currently popular views on the benefits which will accrue to the the steel industry from the steadily increasing activity in building construction, there is much clear evidence that both the building and the plastics industries are being increasingly benefited by the utilization of plastic products as building materials even to replace steel and other metals in the making of piping and sanitary fixtures.

So; there is more than curiosity in the way of interest-offering factors in the announcement that the Manufacturing Chemists Association, the Society of the Plastics Industry, and the Building Research Advisory Board are sponsoring a comprehensive technical examination of plastic products in a conference on "Plastics in Building," at the National Academy of Sciences in October (See news report on page 7). The study will cover the subject in general, and codes and will look into all manner of future aspects of the role of plastics as building materials, both constructive and decorative, from the points of view of producers and processors of plastic materials.

Some of the future has already been reached in the use of plastic materials to construct chimneys and other stacks and roofs. Much progress has been made in areas where an organic plastic material serves quite satisfactorily as a lightweight substitute for glass.

It's Business's Business

According to the report of the committee on government operations, on the bill (H.R. 9835) designed to terminate government operations which are in competition with private enterprise, "The policy of the federal government should be at all times the encouragement of private enterprise" and passage of the bill would "lend encouragement to thousands of our citizens who, because of competition by their government, are finding it difficult to continue in business and meet tax contributions needed by the government itself." Those are noble sentiments. But, in reality, the encouragement which a goodly part of private enterprise desires from government is that of a financial backer who is content with a most modest return on the investment.

The federal government should not be in business in any manner or to any extent. It should be the policy of private enterprise to see to it that no politicomist could find any reason to advocate any such governmental operating—even as a money-providing partner. That goes particularly for that magnitudinous industrial private enterprise commonly designated as agriculture. It also goes strongly with reference to the big push to put the government in the job of trying to continue this country in its one-time big seafaring role, the cost of which has made competition in the world field a heavily losing undertaking.

The unsatisfactory experience of the government as a partner of private enterprise in business has been obvious in many areas, such as housing and the supporting of research. There has been more behind the opposition to a private partnership arrangement in atomic areas than has been emphasized by the opponents.

Government has no business in business. Private enterprise has no business in making it possible for government to horn in, to say nothing about inviting it to sit in—and buy a big stack of chips. The business of private enterprise is to do the full measure of business in every necessary respect.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Next year may witness the long-awaited clarification of the antitrust laws. At least government plans are headed in this direction and will be diverted only if the November elections so change the political complexion of the new congress, which meets in January as to make a rewriting of the laws impractical.

Congress has been holding off any moves towards revising the statutes pending the receipt of the report of the Attorney General's Commission on Antitrust Law Revision which, it now appears, will be ready later this year. In contemplation of this group being ready to report and in order to get the legislative machinery in motion towards drafting the necessary legislation, a subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee is making a broad study of the antitrust laws this fall for report to the senate in January.

The study is to be made under terms of a resolution introduced in January, 1953, by Sen. Pat McCarran of Nevada. Though approved shortly after its introduction by the judiciary committee, the resolution was held up by the Republican leadership until a few days ago, when they gave it the green light and the necessary funds to make the study. The study will be most comprehensive and complete. The committee, by the terms of the resolution, is directed to:—

"Study and investigate the antitrust laws and their administration, interpretation, operation, enforcement, and effect and to determine the nature and extent of any legislation which may be necessary or desirable to:—

"(a) Clarify existing statutory enactments, and eliminate any conflicts which may exist among the several statutes comprising such laws;

"(b) Rectify any misapplications and misinterpretations of such laws which may have developed in the administration thereof;

"(c) Supplement such statutes to provide any additional substantive, procedural or organizational legislation which may be needed for the attainment of the fundamental objects of such statutes; and

"(d) Improve the administration and enforcement of such statutes."

Thus the way is opened for the committee to embrace the subject of antitrust law enforcement in its entirety—from corporate mergers to industry pricing practices, dealings with customers, and penalties for law violations.

Wages for Administrative Employees

The Wage-Hour Administration has decided that an administrative employee can be docked a part of his salary, under certain circumstances, and still remain classed as an administrative employee and thus exempt from the minimum wage and overtime requirements of the fair labor standards act.

For example, deductions may be made from an exempt employee's salary without loss of the exemption if he takes a day or more off for personal reasons other than sickness or accident. Deductions may also be made for absences of more than a day because of sickness or disability, if the deduction is made in accordance with a bona fide plan, practice or policy of providing compensation for loss of salary occasioned by both sickness and disability.

No deductions can be made from an exempt employee's salary for absences occasioned by the employer or the operating requirements of the business. If an executive, administrative, or professional employee is ready, willing and able to work, deductions may not be made for the time when work is not available. The Wage-Hour Administration holds such deductions to be clearly inconsistent with the salary basis of payment.

Linseed Oil Picture

Paint manufacturers face the paradoxical situation of being required to pay relatively high prices for their linseed oil in face of the prospect that in a few months there will be more linseed oil than the nation can hope to consume in a year. Over 1,000,000,000 pounds of oil will be crushed from the 1954 flaxseed crop.

The situation that has developed is explained by the Department of Agriculture in this manner. The support for the 1954 flaxseed crop of $3.14 per bushel, farm basis, is 65 cents below the 1953 crop support level. Users reduced their inventories as much as possible on the assumption that stocks could be replenished with lower priced oil. However, commercial supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil were insufficient for domestic requirements, because producers delivered about 40 percent of the crop to CCC.

The CCC will sell linseed oil for domestic use at the market price on the date of sale, but not less than a price, which, together with the current price for linseed meal, would be equivalent to the 1953 support price for flaxseed. As prices of linseed meal have declined sharply in recent months, the price of linseed oil necessary to bring the value of the products to a level that will reflect the 1953 support price for flaxseed has increased. No relief is looked for until the 1954 flaxseed crop starts moving to market.

Inventions Data Offered

Industry is being further encouraged to take advantage of the products of government-sponsored technical research by the publication of a series of volumes of government-owned inventions with a brief description of each invention. The first volume is now available, listing 775 inventions in the field of instrumentation.

Six other books are "in the works" for issuance later this year under the joint sponsorship of the Government Patents Board and the Small Business Administration. Titles of these are:—"Chemical Products and Processes" (1,349 inventions), "Food Products and Processes" (265 inventions), "Metal Products and Processes," "Machinery and Transportation Equipment" (653 inventions), "Electrical Apparatus, Including Electronics" (1,920 inventions), "Ceramic, Paper, Rubber, Textile, Wood and Other Products and Processes" (308 inventions), and "Ordnance" (647 inventions).

For the Bookshelf

HOW TO COMPLY WITH THE ANTITRUST LAWS. Edited by Jerold G. Van Cise and Charles Wesley Dunn. Cloth; x+402 pages, 6x9 in. Chicago: Commerce Clearing House, Inc. $7.50.

The title of this book is quite ambitious. Its text is a notably close attainment. It comprises selected papers delivered before the section on antitrust law of the New York State Bar Association, including the 1954 antitrust law symposium, at which a number of important aspects of that most important group of statutes by federal judicial and administrative officials of high rank and other public and private experts in that field—also re-edited and revised earlier contributions by a galaxy of specialists in the many matters which the antitrust laws cover. The book's 1 inch of pages offers a most usefully informative condensation of yards and yards of bookshelves having to do with those matters. All the specific information designed to guide those—almost everybody in business—who must in some way face antitrust law problems is helpfully precoded by a descriptive foreword by Mr. Dunn and a comprehensive introduction by Mr. Van Cise, practically suggesting how lawyers can best advise their business clients to comply with those laws for their own protection and for the general welfare.

The first series of commentaries has to do with reviewing the laws. The contributors discuss the present, the past, and the future. The job they do is a good one. The other part of the contents—almost 75 percent thereof—is in the manner of direct advice to legal practitioners on the making of decisions, encompassing the choosing, quoting, and controlling of customers; the contacting of competitors; the determining of growth; and the planning of compliance.

Appended to the guiding commmentaries are a comprehensive table of cases under the antitrust laws and an index by way of numerous channels to useful and necessary information.

This is a book for which all those engaged in the legal counseling of business have a continuously interactive word.

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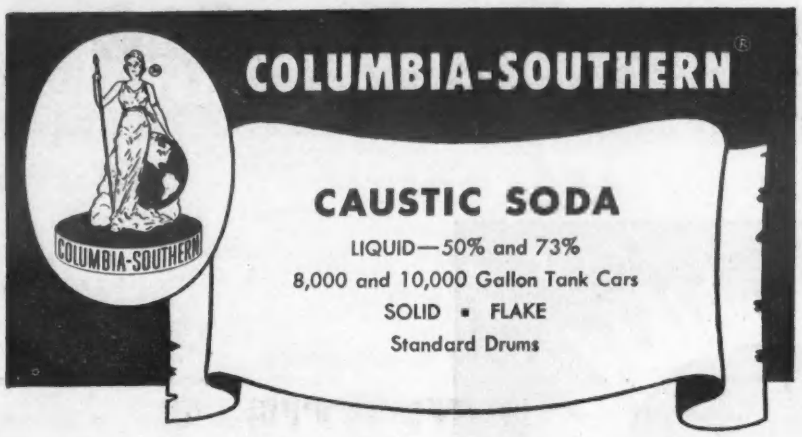

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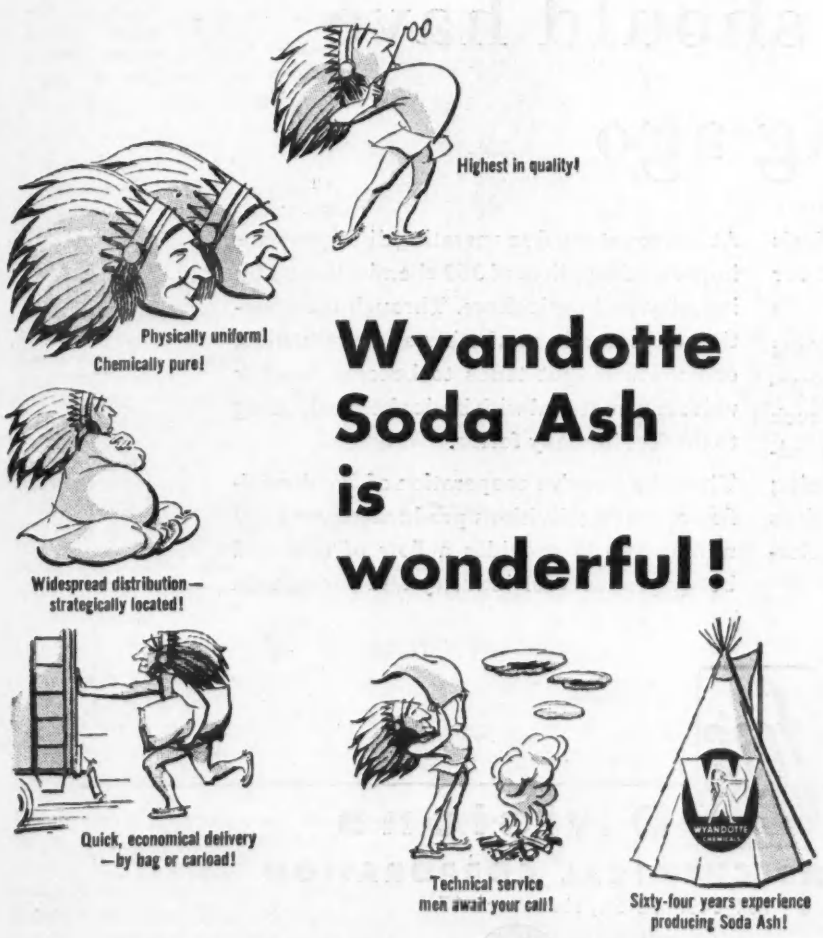

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Heavy Chemicals

Straits tin continued under selling pressure last week both here and in the primary supply markets abroad. Moderate consumer buying of the metal was noted but not of sufficient dimensions to check the downward trend. There was an absence of news accompanying the decline in tin which rather confused buyers. Singapore showed greater weakness than London. Aside from tin oxide, the tin based chemicals followed the lower metal prices with the markets given to spotty activity. Mercury was not as active as in the previous week. Available stocks were still tight with sellers no less firm in their views. Activity in copper slowed down chiefly because the major part of August requirements have been booked. No unusual activity featured lead or zinc and no price changes were recorded.

Sales of heavy chemicals again receded slightly, according to the views of several producers. The markets seemed to reflect the full influence of the vacation season and the tonnage movement was along the usual lines incident to this period of the year. Supplies of chlorine did not decrease and may become longer unless demand improves. Liquid caustic soda was in better supply than noted at the beginning of the month. Soda ash shipments were not much below those of the preceding week. Bleaching powder stocks have increased under relaxation of government demand. Calcium chloride moved more quietly. Salt cake continued to lean toward the short side. There was plenty of hydrochloric acid available and no scarcity in any of the other acids. Tripoly phosphate was in good demand with prices well sustained. Heavy rainfall in Maine occasioned some pick up in the agricultural demand for copper sulfate.

Paper production based on percentage six days capacity was 91.0 percent for the week ending Aug. 7, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 93.2 in the preceding week and 93.6 in the corresponding week of 1953.

Acid, Chromic—While small lot sales have predominated, the volume was described as of fair seasonal average. Platers were not inclined to purchase in excess of current wants. Meanwhile prices were well sustained.

Acid, Hydrochloric — Supply condition showed no important change last week. Byproduct production has kept the market in ample supply without imparing the price structure.

Acid, Nitric — Market position steady, with sales maintaining fair seasonal dimensions. Stocks while not excessive are fully sufficient to meet current needs.

Acid, Phosphoric—Overall demand described as good. Sales for food processing and pharmaceutical uses reported satisfactory, with miscellaneous sales well up to seasonal expectations. Production has kept the market in adequate supply.

Acid Sulfuric—While demand for agricultural needs has shown seasonal relaxation and iron and steel use is still down, shipments in other directions have continued satisfactory. Demand and supply have not been far out of balance since the turn of the month.

Ammoniacal Liquor — June production was lower, according to the Bureau of Mines. The total was placed at 2,240,433 pounds, compared with 3,713,747 in the preceding month and 4,097,500 pounds in June, 1953. Production for the first half of 1954 showed 21,171,901 pounds, against 25,091,400 for the corresponding period in 1953. Sales were also down in June, the total amounting to 1,743,475 pounds, compared with 2,539,284 in May and 3,100,700 pounds in June last year. Sales for the first half of this year were placed at 15,051,037 pounds, against 20,524,700 for the same time in 1953. Stocks on June 30 were 1,627,707 pounds, against 1,616,213 on May 31 and 1,882,712 pounds on June 30, 1953.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Buying interest is a bit off so far this month compared with July. Producers' stocks remained adequate, with prices firm at the previous level.

Bleaching Powder—Supply situation has improved of late. Demand for government use has slowed down and civilian requirements have continued moderate.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Potassium stannate, 1.1c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 1.3c. per lb.
Stanic chloride anhy., 1.4c. per lb.
Stannous chloride anhy., 1.9c. per lb.
Hydrous crystals, 1.5c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.8c. per lb.
Tin, Straits, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 14, 1953
98.48	98.48	98.49	98.28

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Carlots are listed at $5.02 per 100 pounds and small lots at $6.52 f.o.b. the works.

Calcium Chloride — While sales are down from a month ago, demand has reached the usual level incident to this period of the year. Second application for highway maintenance is expected to develop next month.

Chlorine—Supply conditions continued easy, with stocks long and no present indication of growing less. Cutback production is still ahead of consumer demand, although it is preventing excess in caustic soda supplies. It was stated that the use of chlorine for insecticides for domestic requirements has not been up to seasonal expectations this year.

Copper Sulfate — Heavy rainfall in Maine has brought out some inquiry from that state, but agricultural demand from other areas has continued slow. Shipments for industrial uses remained good and there was still a satisfactory inquiry for export, with Brazil holding the lead in tonnage purchases. Producers are limiting orders for large and small crystals to the last two weeks in September, but other grades are in adequate supply.

Lithium Carbonate — Production has been well sold ahead for the summer months mostly for glass and ceramic uses. Demand has prevented the accumulation of stocks in producers' hands and the market has carried a firm tone. The carlot price is listed at $1 per pound delivered.

Phosphorus Oxychloride — Although trading has followed rather quiet lines, interest is centered on the disposition of government stocks. Reports emanating from Washington to date have not clarified what the government's program will be.

Potash, Caustic — No unusual activity has featured the market so far this month. Sales have been spotty and confined chiefly to immediate or prompt shipments. Producers have kept stocks adequate to meet current requirements.

Potassium Carbonate—Demand moderate with shipments off owing to consumer plant vacations. Glass plants operating have kept purchases confined to current wants. The markets price structure is described as firm.

Potassium Chlorate—Sales were relatively slow last week and the market was a rather tame affair. Prompt shipments were readily available at current prices. Some perchlorate occasionally reaches the market although offerings for immediate shipments are still irregular.

Potassium Persulfate—Finding a modate outlet mostly as a bleaching agent. Supply adequate with producers naming 18c. per pound for 5 to 9 tons and 20c. for one ton lots f.o.b. the works.

Potassium Stannate—Prices were lowered last week on account of the decline in Straits tin. Consumers bought conservatively owing to the uncertain position of the market. Stocks were readily available. At the close of the week, producers quoted spot shipment at 67.8c. to 74.4c. per pound, freight allowed east. Prices are based on Straits tin at 93c. per pound.

Soda Ash—While the movement of light and dense ash has shown a seasonal dip, demand is considered fair for this period of the year. Improvement is expected to develop next month and considerable confidence is expressed for demand over the last quarter. There have been no new developments of importance, supplies are adequate and prices steady.

Soda, Caustic—Supply ample to meet demand in most producing quarters so far as liquid is concerned. Buying interest is following seasonal lines and is expected to pick-up next month. Export buying has kept the dry forms in rather limited supply temporarily.

Sodium Antimoniate—Buyers are taking this chemical mostly for current wants and the markets activity followed rather spotty lines. Producers named 29c. per pound for carlot shipments and 30½c. for smaller quantities, freight allowed east.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Sales for use in

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

the manufacture of baking powder and cake mixes have continued sufficient to prevent any backing up of stocks of the granular grade. Other varieties remained in adequate supply.

Sodium Chlorate—Sales have not been very heavy so far this month. Railroads have about completed their purchases and the amount taken does not compare favorably with that of a year ago. Stocks at present are ample to meet requirements and prices have continued firm.

Sodium Formate — Holding steady at $7.60 per 100 pounds for carlots and $8.65 for smaller quantities f.o.b. the works. Stocks adequate and demand moderate with the tanneries and wall-paper interests mentioned in the recent buying movement.

Sodium Oxalate—Market situation generally quiet with prices firm and supply comfortable. Producers named $10.85 for 100 pounds for wet refined and $13.90 for the 99 percent grade both f.o.b. works.

Sodium Phosphate, Tripoly—Sales maintaining a steady volume with demand reported good. Tripoly is one of the largest tonnage chemicals under the sodium phosphates group and finds an active outlet as a soap builder and in the manufacture of detergents and water softeners. Carlots are moving on the basis of $8.05 per 100 pounds and smaller quantities at $8.45 f.o.b. the works.

Sodium Stannate—Priced lower following the decline in Straits tin. Consumers were somewhat confused by the downward movement of the metal and were not inclined to buy in excess of actual wants. Producers named 54.4c. to 59.8c. per pound for spot shipment, freight allowed east. Prices are based on tin at 93c. per pound.

Sodium Sulfide—Production has kept the market in adequate supply during the summer months. Current demand while not unusually active is considered fair for this period of the year with prospects favoring a pick-up over the last quarter.

Tin Chemicals—While tin oxide was sustained at 98c. per pound, other tin chemical prices were lowered following the decline in Straits tin. The absence of news accompanying the downward movement of the metal, had consumers confused and there was no desire to extend commitments beyond the limit of current wants. There was no scarcity of stocks. The breakdown showed stannic chloride anhydrous at 75.7c. to 76.7c. per pound, stannous chloride anhydrous 81.5c. to $1,080, stannous hydrate crystals 84.5c. to 88.5c. and stannous sulfate at 92.9c. to 94.9c. per pound, all f.o.b. the works. Prices are based on 93c. tin.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Primary aluminum production in June totaled 120,758 short tons, a decerease of 4,380 tons compared with 125,138 tons reported in May, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments of primary pig and ingot from reduction plants in June (124,914 short tons) were greater than any previous month of the first six months of 1953. Based on the average daily output of 4,025 tons during June, month end stocks of 68,038 tons represent approximately 17 days of production.

Net shipments of aluminum mill products in June amounted to 184,000,000 pounds, 9 percent above May shipments, according to the Bureau of the Census. No allowance has been made for usual seasonal changes or number of workng days in compiling the figures in this release or in computing percentage changes from previous weeks.

Chromium—Total imports of chromite during May increased 9 percent over April, according to the United States Bureau of the Census. Metallurgical imports increased 32 percent, chemical increased 10 percent, and refractory decreaseed 18 percent. Southern Rhodesia supplied 60 percent of the metallurgical ore, Turkey 20 percent, Union of South Africa 12 percent, and the remaining 8 percent was supplied by the Philippines and Pakistan. The Philippines supplied 93 percent of the refractory grade ore, the balance came from Southern Rhodesia and India. The Union of South Africa supplied the total chemical grade imports.

Copper—Sales for prompt shipment continued fair although it was stated that a large part of August requirements are now on the books. Sales to date are estimated at 65,000 tons with interest gaining in September. The trade is looking for a substantial increase in demand next month. Electrolytic is priced at 30c. per pound delivered Valley basis.

Lead—Buying interest did not exceed moderate dimensions last week. Sales were confined to prompt shipment with relatively little interest noted in September. The London market was firmer while the domestic market continued steady. The common grade was priced at 14c. per pound New York and at 13.80c. St. Louis basis.

Magnesium — Bureau of the Census states that net shipments of magniseum mill products during June amounted to 1,312 thousand pounds, 16 percent above shipments in May, 1954.

Mercury—Less activity featured the market for spot shipment last week. There was no apparent easement in the supply position and sellers were no less firm in their views. Buyers seemed content to await developments. Small lots of spot material were held at $293 to $294 per flask at the close of the week.

Selenium—Producers can see no nearby supply easement in the near future. Output is moving steadily into consuming channels directly or indirectly for government requirements.

Tin—Priced lower with consumers buying moderately at the decline. The Singapore and London markets were down, the former showing the greatest weakness. There was no news accompanying the decline. Sales of Straits tin were reported at 93c. in the late trading for spot shipment.

According to the Department of Commerce, the sale of 12,000 tons of low-grade tin concentrates to the United States relieves the Bolivian Government

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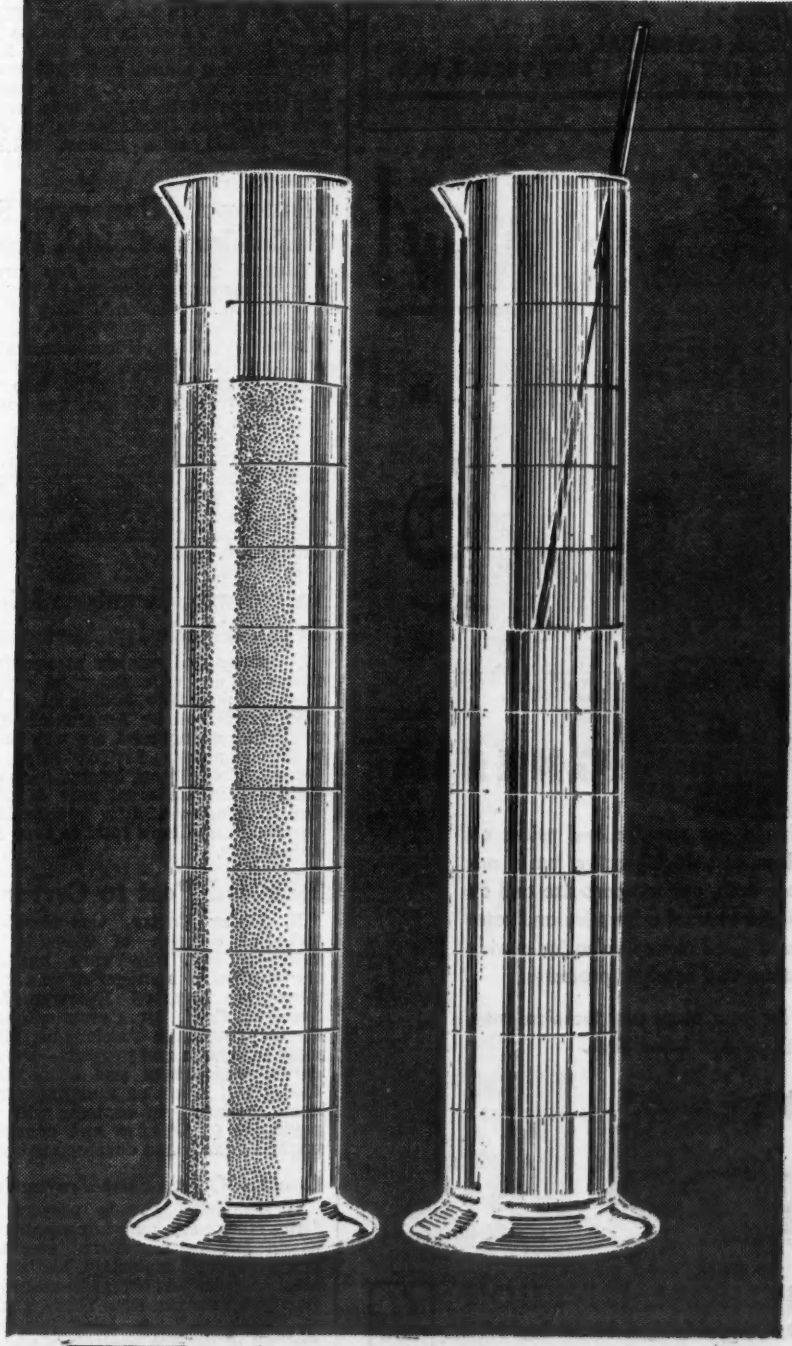

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of a major problem. The new contract, in conjunction with those already in force with British smelters, will cover all of Bolivia's production.

The Bolivian Tin Mission which negotiated the contract was expected to remain in Washington in order to take up with the General Services Administration the matter of the Bolivian wolfram contracts. Wolfram exports for the first three months of the year were 515,989 fine kilograms valued at $2,682,848 compared with exports during the corresponding period in 1953 of 454,236 kilograms valued at $2,520,322.

The Malayan Tin Bureau states that exports of Straits tin from Malaya in May were 5,757 long tons (April, 6,209; May, 1953, 5,153); shipments to the United States were 3,411 long tons. Indonesia produced 2,874 long tons of tin-in-concentrates in May (April, 2,684; May, 1953, 3,053) and exported 2,110 long tons of tin-in-concentrates and tin metal (April, 3,521; May, 1953, 2,578); shipments to the United States were 934 long tons. The Belgian Congo mined 721 long tons of tin-in-concentrates in May (April, 1,321; May, 1953, 1,202).

Zinc—Market situation remained rather quiet over the past week with consumers content to purchase for current wants. Prices continued steady with prime western quoted at 11c. per pound f.o.b. East St. Louis and at 11½c. delivered New York.

American Zinc Institute placed slab-zinc stocks at 201,124 tons on July 1. Production during July was given at 70,647 tons. Shipments included—domestic 59,179 tons, export and drawback 1,475 tons, government account 13,214 tons making total shipments 73,886 tons and leaving stocks on July 31 at 197,885 tons, compared with a revised total of 201,124 on June 30. Unfilled orders at the close of July were 38,719 tons, against 33,100 on June 30. Daily average production in July was 2,279 tons, compared with 2,385 in the preceding month and 2,661 tons over last year. Production of prime western in July amounted to 37,498 tons, compared with 37,659 in June. Stocks on July 31 were 103,021 tons, against 102,328 on June 30.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Sends Vorlander to British Position

Edward C. Vorlander has been appointed managing director of Honeywell-Brown, Ltd., British subsidiary of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, Minneapolis, Minn., it has been announced by Paul B. Wishart, president of the parent firm. Mr. Vorlander, who will be headquartered in London, has been with Honeywell for twenty-two years, serving in various administrative capacities. Most recently he had been administrative assistant to Tom McDonald, executive vice-president, with headquarters in Minneapolis. V. D. MacLachlan continues as director and general manager of Honeywell-Brown, Ltd.

Vanadium, Uranium Mining Report Made by Amuranium

Uncovery and mining of uranium and vanadium ore of commercial grade, and acquisition of fifty additional claims has been announced by Amuranium Corporation. The commercial ore was uncovered in Amuranium's McGee Mine on its Brown's Hole Group, located in the Lisbon Fault-Big Indian area, near Moab, Utah. The acquisition of fifty additional claims brings Amuranium's total to over one-hundred-eighty.

Stanford Post to Carter

E. Finley Carter, vice-president and technical director of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., New York, has accepted the position of manager of research operations of Stanford Research Institute, Stanford, Calif. Mr. Carter will supervise the three research divisions carrying SRI's main programs and projects—physical sciences, engineering and economics. Mr. Carter will retain an association with Sylvania, assisting in contacts with the Department of Defense and consulting on major research and development contracts.

Constad Offers Rust-Preventive

A simplified way to prevent rust on farm machinery and implements as well as on gutters, corrugated roofing, other metal building materials, and on iron or steel surfaces has been announced by Constad Laboratories, New York. The product is "Zinktron," a laboratory-developed method of surface protection which is applied over the rusted surface. The manufacturer states that the coating offers all the advantages of "hot dip" galvanizing with none of the expense or inconvenience. "Zinktron" is applied with paint brush or spray gun.

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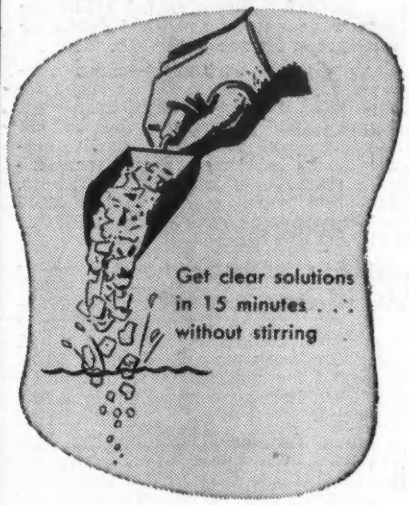

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Dixon Vice-President

Louis Bay has been elected vice-president and a member of the board of directors of Dixon Chemical Company, Clifton, N. J. Mr. Bay had formerly been in the sales department of A. H. Mathiew & Co. for twenty years.

Brookhaven Lab Selects Firm to Build Synchrotron

Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, N. Y., has announced the selection of Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation as architect-engineer of the building and supporting facilities for the 25,000,000,000 electron-volt proton synchrotron to be built at the laboratory site. The entire project is expected to cost $20,000,000 and of this amount $5,000,000 will be spent for the construction of the structures to be designed by Stone & Webster..

The synchrotron itself will be designed and constructed by members of the Brookhaven accelerator development department, and Stone & Webster will design and supervise the construction of its housing and complementary equipment. This includes a twenty feet in cross section, with foundations to support the 3,000-ton magnet it will cover, heavy materials handling equipment, water cooling systems, and air temperature controls, as well as a large buildng to house the control room, laboratories, offices, electronics shops, and other services.

Minn. Mining Names Adams To Eastern Sales Position

The appointment of Dr. Robert M. Adams as eastern representative for the sale and marketing of fluorochemicals has been announced by Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn. Dr. Adams will be responsible for all fluorochemical sales and market development activities in the New York and New England areas. He will headquarter in 3M's branch office in Ridgefield, N.J.

Dr. Adams joined 3M in 1949 as a senior chemist in the polymer section of the central research department. In 1951 he became chemical engineer of the chemical process section in central research. Prior to this new appointment, he was a member of the market development and sales group in the fluorochemicals department.

Wyandotte Los Angeles Office Moves

The Los Angeles sales office, factory and warehouse of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has moved to 8921 Dice road, Los Nietos, Cal. The telephone number is OXford 3-3711 and the mailing address is Box 147, Los Nietos, Cal.

Glass Container Shipments: June

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during June were 7,061,000 compared with 7,012,000 in April, according to the Bureau of the Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,005,000 in June, compared with 1,005,000 in May; and toiletries, 684,000 as compared with 664,000 in May.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during June were 3,827,000, compared with 3,827,000 in May. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 487,000 in June, compared with 380,000 in May; and toiletries and cosmetics 226,000 in June, as compared with 206,000 in May.

Trade Briefs

Star Bronze Company, Alliance, Ohio, has appointed Richard Lytle a partner.

Kyanize Paint Company, Everett, Mass., has appointed Harry J. Feeley chief accountant.

Dow Chemical Texas Div. Announces 8 Appointments

The Texas division at Freeport, Tex., of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has made eight appointments to its staff. The appointees, with their assignments, are:—F. I. Khuri, H. Senturia, and J. F. Allen, design engineers in the engineering department; R. M. Guinn and F. Olstowski, research and development engineers in the student training program; C. L. Wheeler, production development engineer in the student training program; M. S. Wing, chemist in the student training program and T. J. Machie, traffic assistant in the traffic department.

Hollingshead Picks Traffic Manager

R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, Camden, N. J., has appointed Edward F. Lodge, jr., general traffic manager at its headquarters plant at Camden. Mr. Lodge goes to Hollingshead from Pilot Freight Carriers, Albany, N. Y., where he was traffic and terminal manager for the past two years. From 1949 to 1952 he was assistant general traffic manager at American Meter Company, Albany.

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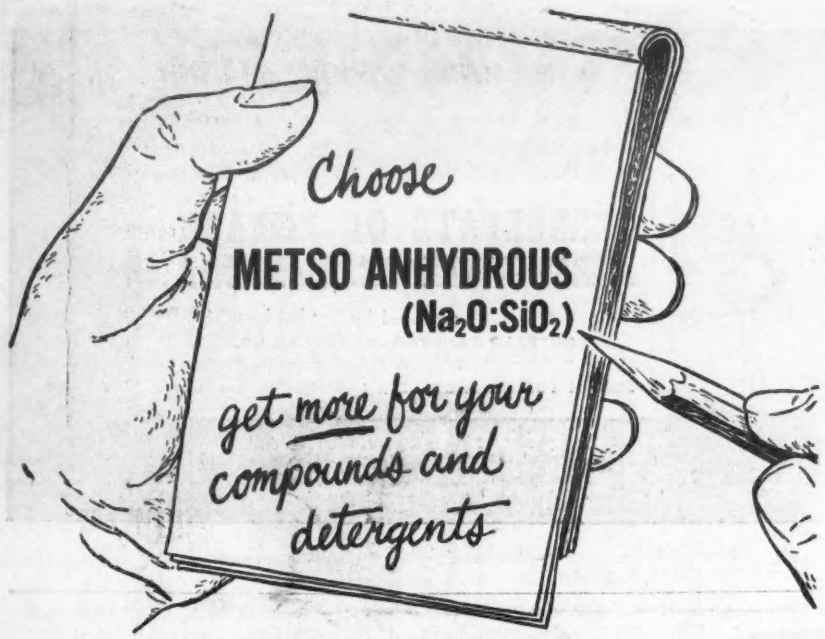

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Sherritt Gordon Has New Nickel Powder Process

Elden L. Brown, president and managing director of Sherritt Gordon Mines, Ltd., has announced to stockholders that pure nickel powder and byproduct ammonium sulfate are now being produced in commercial quantities using a new and entirely chemical process. The plant which embodies the new process is expected to reach rated capacity sometime in the autumn.

"The startup of the plant followed the pattern established in our Ottawa pilot plant," Mr. Brown said. "No troubles were encountered with the process. which has been working exactly as the pilot plant operation indicated it should. The nickel metal produced has been right up to specification since the start of production July 22."

The firm's mine at Lynn Lake, Mr. Brown added, "is currently producing nickel concentrate at a rate considerably in excess of our estimates." The huge refinery, the first of its kind in the world, was designed and constructed by Chemical Construction (Inter-American) Ltd., Toronto. The process was developed and is controlled jointly by Sherritt and Chemical Construction Corporation, a unit of American Cyanamid Company.

Dewey & Almy Cryovac Unit Post Goes to Morris

Richard I. Morris has been appointed sales manager for the New York metropolitan district by the Cryovac Division of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass. From headquarters in Newark, N. J., Mr. Morris will supervise sales of "Cryovac" plastic bags and machinery for packaging meat, poultry and cheese in New York city, Long Island, Westchester County and northern New Jersey. Mr. Morris, who has been with the Cryovac Division since 1951, handled sales in Philadelphia before going to Newark last year.

Scott and Hollingsworth & Whitney Weigh Consolidation of Operations

Thomas D. McCabe, president of Scott Paper Company, Chester, Pa., and James L. Madden, president of Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, Boston, have announced that informal discussions have taken place between officers of the two companies with respect to the possibility of consolidating their operations through the establishment of the Hollingsworth & Whitney Division of Scott Paper Company. Under the proposed program that division would continue to operate with the present management and organization under the direction of Madden. A formal plan will be submitted to the respective boards of directors of the two companies at meetings to be held in the near future.

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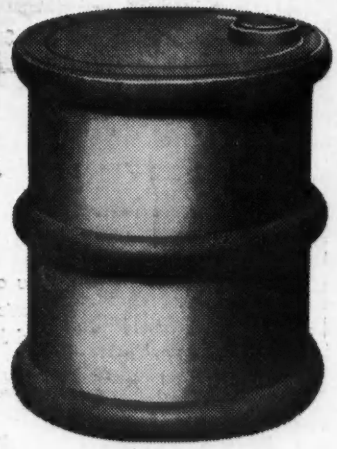
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Spencer Sales Division Announces 3 Promotions

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has made Harold R. Dinges assistant general sales manager and has announced two other sales division promotions. George V. Taylor has been named director of product sales and E. W. Segebrecht has been appointed director of sales development.

Mr. Dinges joined Spencer in 1947 as manager of industrial chemicals sales. He later became sales manager of agricultural and industrial chemicals and then director of product sales. Mr. Taylor joined Spencer in 1942 as foreman of the ammonia department at what was then the military ordnance works at Pittsburgh, Kans. He became senior development engineer in 1946 and manager of market research in 1947. He has been director of sales development since 1950. Following his appointment as assistant director of sales development in 1952, Mr. Segebrecht was named assistant to the general sales manager. He held this latter post until his present appointment.

Snell Scientist Will Teach Surface Chemistry Course

Lloyd Osipow, director of the surface chemistry department of Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, will conduct a course in surface chemistry at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. The course will be given in the evening session starting in the fall semester, and will consist of one two-hour lecture each week. Registration will take place during the period September 20 to 25. This course, No. 1750, will begin during the week of September 27, and will be given on Thursdays from 6 to 8 p.m.

The course will include a review of modern theories concerning the nature of surfaces, properties of surface films, and the behavior and commercial applications of surface active agents. For technical persons interested in the fields of detergency, lubrication, corrosion, textiles and cosmetics, the course will be on the graduate level and may be credited towards graduate degrees.

Silica Gel Duty Reduced

Costa Rica has cut the import duty on silica gel. The material is now under tariff classification No. 357-d at a specific duty of 0.65 colon and 2 percent ad valorem. Subitem d previously covered other acids and inorganic anhydrides not elsewhere specified and was dutiable at the rate of 1.25 colones, specific duty, and 4 percent ad valorem. These products now fall under newly established subitem e at the same dutiable rates.

Detrex Opens New England Office

Detrex Corporation, Detroit, Mich., has established a New England regional office at 35 Colony street, Meriden, Conn. Headed by A. D. Chabot, New England regional manager, the new Detrex office will serve Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Mr. Chabot has been associated with the metal-cleaning field for eighteen years.

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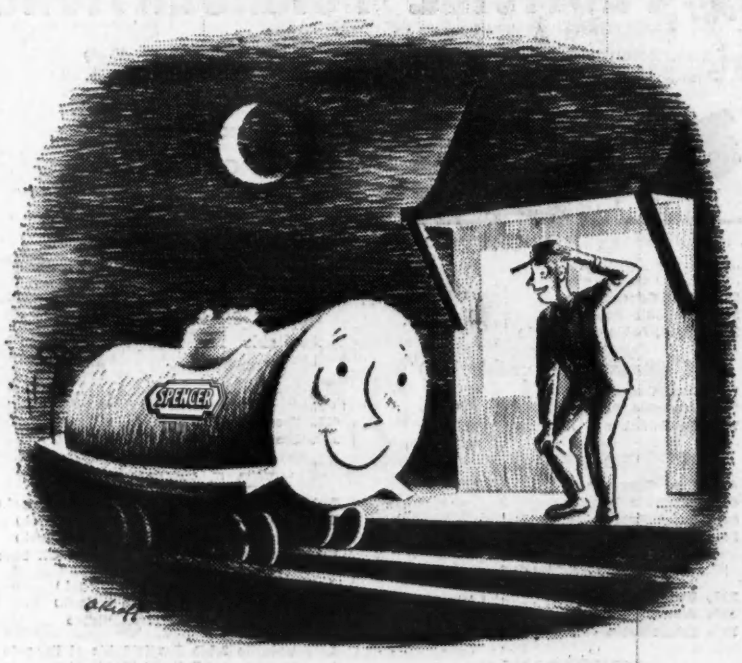

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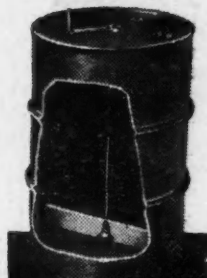

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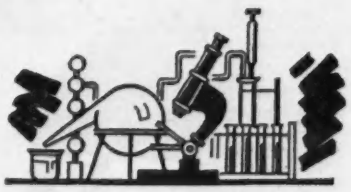

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Isopropyl Ester of 245-T Technical
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Iso-octyl Ester of 245-T Technical

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Butyl Ester 2,4-D Non-Emulsifiable Oil Base (6 lb./gal.)
Amine 2,4-D Concentrate (4 lb./gal.)
Amine 2,4-D Concentrate (6 lb./gal.)
Isopropyl Ester, 2,4-D Emulsifiable (3.34 lb./gal.)
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Low Volatile 245-T Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
Butyl Ester 245-T Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
2 & 2 2,4-D & 245-T Butyl Ester Emulsifiable
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Agricultural Chemicals

Index declined slightly to a new low last week. The record showed 110.19, compared with 110.20 in the preceding period. Tankage was lower in the mid-west when sales for stockfeed use were made at a fractional decline in price. Their were no other changes in packing-house byproducts. Domestic steamed bone-meal developed a stronger tone under limited offerings. The castor pomace market was bare of supplies with production sold through this month and September. Reports were current that two producers of nitrogenous process tankage had sold their output for the balance of the year. The menhaden catch was reported good off the Atlantic coast from the Carolinas to New Jersey, but poor in the Gulf.

Some cargo sales of synthetic ammonium sulfate have been made to Formosa and some smaller lots to Korea. A major producer is entirely sold out for August. Domestic demand for both coke-oven and synthetic sulfate was seasonally quiet. Demand for anhydrous ammonia and ammonium nitrate remained down with stocks increasing. Triple superphosphate also showed an improved supply position while there was plenty of normal around with demand slow. Potassium muriate deliveries held at seasonal dimensions and averaged somewhat better than June and July.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 14, 1953
110.19	110.20	110.70	112.04

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonia, Anhydrous — Seasonally quiet and in comfortable supply. One major producer is closed down for repairs. Bureau of the Census states that May production established a new monthly high. The total showed 249,837 tons, compared with 232,246 in the preceding month and 192,424 tons in May, 1953. Stocks at producing plants on May 31 amounted to 24,359 tons, against 21,396 on April 30.

Ammonium Nitrate—Demand relatively slow during the off season with a lot of production going into storage. Consumers show a disposition to buy this material for actual use only.

Ammonium Sulfate—Shipments of coke oven sulfate not unusually heavy for domestic use which is not out of line with previous years at this time. Synthetic is moving well on export orders. Two cargoes have booked for Formosa and a half cargo for Korea and one producer is sold out for August.

June production of coke-oven ammonium sulfate was placed at 130,250,708 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. The May total was 132,412,571 pounds and in June last year 158,675,800 pounds were produced. Sales in June amounted to 99,162,091 pounds, compared with 121,022,835 in the preceding month and 110,230,300 pounds in June 1953. Stocks on June 30 were 99,771,460 pounds, against 56,411,369 on May 31 and 96,572,126 pounds on June 30 last year.

Bone Meal—Available stocks of domestic steamed have decreased since the turn of the month and the market was in short supply last week. Sellers quoted the price firm at $60 per ton f.o.b. the works.

Castor Pomace — Production is under contract for August-September and there was an absence of offerings last week. Output has been sold at 27c. per pound works and some trade interests look for higher prices.

Dried Blood—Sales were reported here and in Chicago at $7.75 per unit of ammonia. A slight increase in demand had a steadying influence on the market.

Fish Meal—Reports were heard of good catches of menhaden off the middle and north Atlantic coasts but not so good in the Gulf. The supply position for menhaden meal has continued to improve under increased production.

Hoof Meal—Buying interest for fertilizer use not very active at present. Occasional sales were reported at $6.75 per unit of ammonia, Chicago bases.

Nitrogenous Process Tankage—Reports were current that production had been sold for shipment over the balance of the year at $3.50 per unit of ammonia. There was not much available at this price at the close of the week.

Phosphate Rock—Remained seasonably quiet last week. Supplies of Florida rock are assuming a more comfortable position under a slower domestic demand.

Potassium Muriate—The call for contract deliveries did not exceed seasonally normal dimensions last week. The movement, however, averaged better than July or June.

Sodium Nitrate—No new developments in this market last week. A routine seasonal movement is about the best that can be noted.

Superphosphate—Market situation for normal continued to present a quiet appearance with an absence of new developments. Triple was in freer supply under increased production and an off season demand.

Tankage—Buying interest for stockfeed use was not very active although there was enough demand to sustain prices and no selling pressure in evidence in the New York market. Sellers named $7.75 per unit of ammonia. At Chicago, the situation was a bit different with sales at $8 representing a fractional decline.

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: June**

	Equivalent tons June 1954	June 1953	July-June 1953-54
N. Carolina	72,000	48,000	1,816,000
S. Carolina	13,000	13,000	936,000
Georgia	102,000	77,000	1,401,000
Florida	45,000	60,000	1,269,000
Alabama	47,000	32,000	1,075,000
Tennessee	65,000	65,000	523,000
Arkansas	28,000	34,000	366,000
Louisiana	21,000	15,000	325,000
Texas	35,000	38,000	564,000
Oklahoma	6,000	4,000	144,000
TOTAL	434,000	386,000	8,419,000

* Information furnished by the National Fertilizer Association.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—No improvement was noted on the local market as trading remained light and spotty. No interest has materialized for superphosphates although mid-August normally finds activity for these items with heavy trading during September. Calcium nitrate witnessed some inquiry with good bookings reported for incoming shipments. Organic materials appeared soft with interest lagging for blood meal and tankage. Supplies of domestic fish meal were adequate in view of the excellent tuna catch the past month. Castor pomace remained tight with quotations firm.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$89.84 per ton, Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate — $80.14 per ton in bags, 16 20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $107.64 per ton in bags, 11 48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulfate—$55.93 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$6.25-$6.50 per unit of ammonia at source.

Bone meal—$82 per ton, steamed, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$32-$35 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Fish meals—$2.30 per unit of protein, domestic, f.o.b. San Pedro, sacks included. $2.20 per unit of protein, imported mixed meal, sacks included, ex-dock, Pacific Coast.

Superphosphate—$25.20 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 additional for bags. Ammoniated—$31 per ton in bulk, 3 16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 extra for bags. Triple—$69.50-$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Pesticides

Awards are awaited for 676,000 pounds of DDT wettable 75 percent powder for shipment to Pakistan not later than August 23. This is fast delivery. The Pan American Sanitation Bureau is also in the market for 220,000 pounds of technical DDT for Brazil. The latter purchase is expected to about wind up the South American business for the season. The domestic demand has continued disappointing so far as the cotton south is concerned. The next two weeks will probably tell the story but the outlook is not good and it appears that for three successive years, the bollweevil infestation has been checked by weather conditions. Cotton dust (3-5-40) has been under the hammer with selling pressure heavy. While 7½c. per pound is named, there are reports of sales as low as 5½c. BHC has remained neglected with the tone of the market easy and marginal producers experiencing difficulty in disposing of their stocks.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Plant Food Council Is Host To Editors in College Tour

Editors of seventeen of the nation's leading farm magazines will be guests of the American Plant Food Council this week on a four-state tour of selected land grant colleges. They will visit experimental farms and plots and hear progress reports in agricultural research in the field of sound land management. Itinerary of the tour is as follows:—

Today, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; August 18, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.; August 19, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C., and August 20, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

Int'l Minerals Sales Agents In Phosphate Div. Named

The feed ingredients department of the phosphate chemicals division of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, appointed three sales agents. R. D. Erwin, of R. D. Erwin Company, with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn., service western Tennessee, Kentucky and northern Alabama. William F. Smith, of Smith Grain Company, Limestone, Tenn., will cover eastern Tennessee, the Carolinas and southwestern Virginia. J. A. Lacour, jr., of Standard Sales Company, Meridian, Miss., will operate in the state of Mississippi and the southeastern portion of Louisiana.

Budget Bureau's Statistical Chief to Retire December 31

Rowland R. Hughes, director of the Bureau of the Budget, last week announced that Dr. Stuart A. Rice, assistant director, office of statistical standards, will retire on December 31. His successor has not yet been named.

Dr. Rice has been in charge of the bureau's work in improving, developing and coordinating federal statistical services since 1939. He was chairman of the central statistical board from 1935 to 1939, when the board was transferred to the Bureau of the Budget. He has been in government service since August 1, 1933, and will be sixty-five in November.

Diamond Alkali Appoints

Dr. William E. Collins has been named to the technical staff of the chlorinated products division of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Collins will be concerned with development of new agricultural chemicals as well as technical service on Diamond's present products having agricultural applications. He will make his headquarters at the company's agricultural chemical plant at Newark, N.J., reporting to Dr. L. Gordon Utter, technical service manager of the agricultural chemicals department.

Cyanamid Names Escherich

Fred A. Escherich was named last week to the market research department of American Cyanamid Company, New York. He will aid in conducting surveys of potential markets for company products. Mr. Escherich had been with the company's research division at Stamford, Conn., as a chemist in the general analytical laboratory and the pre-pilot laboratory.

Arkell & Smith Names Heath Flexible Packaging Div. Manager

Ernest H. Heath, jr., has been appointed sales manager of the newly-created flexible packaging division of Arkell & Smiths, Canajoharia, N. Y., it has been announced by S. S. Yates, president and chairman of the board. The division was formed within the company to handle the output of a recently-acquired plant at Hudson Falls, N. Y. Mr. Heath was for the past six years associated with the Dobeckman Company in sales and market development. Sales of the new division will be made through distributors and through direct sales.

Nat'l Aniline to Move Headquarters For Nylon Sales, Service in N. Y.

As headquarters for Allied Chemical nylon sales and service, National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has negotiated a lease of quarters on the twenty-first floor of the new building at 261 Madison avenue, New York. Until the new offices are ready for occupancy, the fiber sales and service department will continue to be quartered in National Aniline Division's principal offices at 40 Rector street, New York.

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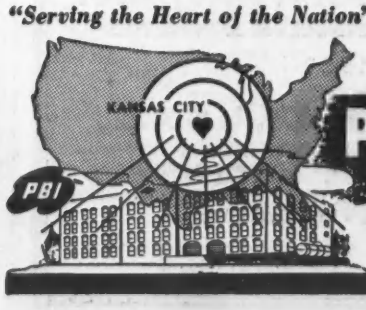

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Petroleum Derivatives

Ample supplies of most products plus stable price schedules marked the petroleum derivatives market in the past week. Most of the important aromatics were available in sufficient amounts, with producers finding no need for allocating supplies. Industrial demand for toluol was filled from current production without difficulty; government requirements were not sufficiently large to interrupt the flow of material to civilian consumers. Xylol moved well to a demand that was somewhat more active than had been expected earlier and which was thought would continue at present satisfactory levels.

Demand for partial aromatic solvents was affected by the summer slowdowns in a number of industries, and also by the reduction in automobile production in preparation for new models. The situation did not warrant price changes, however, according to most views in the industry. Aliphatic solvent demand was described as good, but not in excess of the ability of the market to supply. The makers of thiophene reported that as yet they were not in production on this material.

Some sluggishness in purchases of waxes developed and stocks tended to rise accordingly. The slowness was felt to be only a temporary result of seasonal influences, and a more spirited market was looked for in the weeks ahead. Users were reported continuing to test the results of polyethylene additives for purposes of packaging dairy products. Sales of liquefied petroleum gases in some localities, particularly in producing areas, were made at summer discount prices, in a continuing effort to move excess material. Prices for contract shipments remained steady.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 14, 1953
104.42	104.42	104.42	105.36

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha—Demand for this material has continued at the good clip of the past weeks, without showing any sign of letup as yet. The current trend was in line with seasonal requirements, according to observers in the industry. Prices held steady at the levels of past weeks, with no price variations expected in the coming weeks. Group three material was offered at 12⅞c. per pound.

Mineral Spirits—Production was held to be more than ample for the current demands of consumers, which, however, have continued at a reasonably good rate. Prices, like those for most industry products, were steady and showed a reasonably good amount of underlying strength.

Partial Aromatics—Producers of various partial aromatic solvents used in industrial finishes reported a market somewhat on the slack side at the present. Summer slowdowns in a number of industries, plus the reduction in automobile production in preparation for the new models, combined to bring a cut in requirements. Expectations in the industry were for a brighter picture some thirty days from now.

Toluol—Material sold at unchanged prices over the past week. Consumers were able to fill their requirements without any great trouble, in contrast to the situation during the period when the government was in the market as a more active user. The present rate of industrial demand was considered quite good in the industry. Material was not in tight supply, and allocation of production was not deemed necessary. An increase in purchasing by the government would bring at least some change in this situation, however, and could move the material into a tight spot, particularly if it occurred while material of coaltar origin remains at the present lowered level.

VM&P Naphtha—The market situation of this material revealed a steady price pattern and adequate supplies for present needs. There was no action in the price level of the past week, and with both demand and production continuing without interruption, the outlook was considered encouraging and untroubled.

Xylol—Consumption up to the present month has been quite good, and has in some instances, outpaced expections of industry observers. The showing made by the present month, however, might be somewhat lower, reflecting the result of some vacation shutdowns in consumer industries. The overall situation was considered quite healthy, however, and prices showed a good deal of underlying strength at present levels, it was reported in the industry.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Sales in some localities, particularly in producing areas, were made at summer discount prices, in a continuing effort to move excess material. The market was expected to remain in the summer doldrums for at least the remainder of the month before it snapped back to its usual level of demand. Prices for contract shipments remained steady.

Demand for liquefied gases for fuel and chemical uses declined 12 percent in May, compared with April, according to the Bureau of Mines. Deliveries of natural gas liquids for use in gasoline declined 1 percent compared with April, according to the same source.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Producers reported encountering some sluggishness in buying during the past week, which they attributed to seasonal slowness in consuming industries. It was pointed out that according to Bureau of Mines figures, supplies of waxes at the present stood slightly above those at the same time last year. A pick-up in demand was expected within a matter of weeks, however, and the overall outlook was for continued firmness.

Paraffin—Crude and refined grades were firm in prices, although encountering a slightly lower day-to-day demand in the past week. Stocks appeared in fairly even balance with demand. Users were reported continuing testing the results of polyethylene additives for purposes of packaging dairy products. This field offered definite possibilities, according to some informed observers in the industry.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—World crude production attained 13,392,000 barrels daily during February, a record, according to the Bureau of Mines. This figure compares with that of 13,203,000 for January. Crude imports into western Europe totaled 1,699,000 barrels daily during February, an increase of 4 percent, it was reported by the same source. World crude petroleum stocks, according to available data, declined 163,000 barrels daily in February, compared to a daily average drop of 267,000 during January.

Thiophene—The situation of "no stocks" continued, as the makers reported that they were as yet not back in production of this material.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 31 totaled 279,744,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 279,885,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 141,000 barrels comprising an increase of 237,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 378,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—Demand for solvents and diluents held at a good level over the week with the market steady and listings firm. Supplies were adequate to meet all requirements. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 17.3c.-17.4c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Lacquer diluent, same basis, quoted 18.3c.18.4c. per gallon.

Ample supplies of propane were reported as interest continued to lag, following a normal seasonal pattern. Postings were unchanged at 5.9c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Steady call was maintained for butane with quotations firm at 6.4c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Sales of high melting point paraffin waxes continued to hold at a good level with the supply position in balance and no shortage of any grade reported. Listings were firm and expected to be steady and unchanged through the balance of this quarter.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Socony-Vacuum Announces Retirement of George Round

George A. Round, chief automotive engineer of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has retired from the automotive division of the lubricating department after forty years of service.

Mr. Round joined Vacuum Oil Company in Boston as an automotive engineer in 1914. He went to the New York offices in 1919 and when Vacuum merged with Standard Oil Company of New York in 1932, Mr. Round continued as an automotive engineer with Socony-Vacuum. In 1939 he was made chief automotive engineer. During World War II Mr. Round was technical consultant on fuels and lubricants for the ordnance department of the Army.

Leonard Raymond, formerly assistant chief automotive engineer, has succeeded Mr. Round. Mr. Raymond joined the research and development department at Paulsboro, N.J., in 1945, having been with Tide Water Associated Oil Company, where he was supervisor of the automotive laboratory. Until 1953, when Mr. Raymond went to the New York headquarters as assistant chief engineer, his work was concerned primarily with the development and application of fuels and lubricants.

Tide Water Buys Part Of Star & Crescent Oil

Tide Water Associated Oil Company, San Francisco, has expanded its direct sales territory in southern California by acquiring the petroleum distribution facilities of Star & Crescent Oil Company in San Diego County. The properties acquired include oil distributing plants, a marine service station, and a chain of forty-two service stations. Star & Crescent Oil Company, organized in 1922 by Oakley J. Hall and Ralph Chandler, has been the exclusive distributor of Tide Water's products in San Diego County since that time. The company, in disposing of its oil distributing facilities will confine its activities to its transportation, shipbuilding, and other interests in San Diego. Ray M. Kennett has been appointed to head Tide Water's new organization in San Diego.

Texas Company Sets Up Research, Technical Dept.

Texas Company, New York, has announced a substantial expansion of its research and technical activities, and the election of F. H. Holmes as a vice-president in charge of the newly-created research and technical department. Mr. Holmes had been assistant general manager of the refining department.

The research and technical department will carry on a broad research program ranging from basic work in physics, chemistry and engineering to the continuous development of new products and processes. In addition, it will provide a variety of technical services to the sales and refining departments.

Trade Briefs

Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, is erecting a Girbotol purification plant at Atreco, Tex.

Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Stanley Arasim, jr., market and product specialist in chemical product sales.

Michael Dufinecz, jr., has been appointed a patent attorney in the development and patent department of Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

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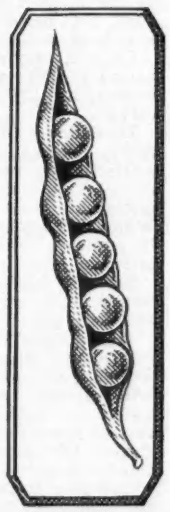

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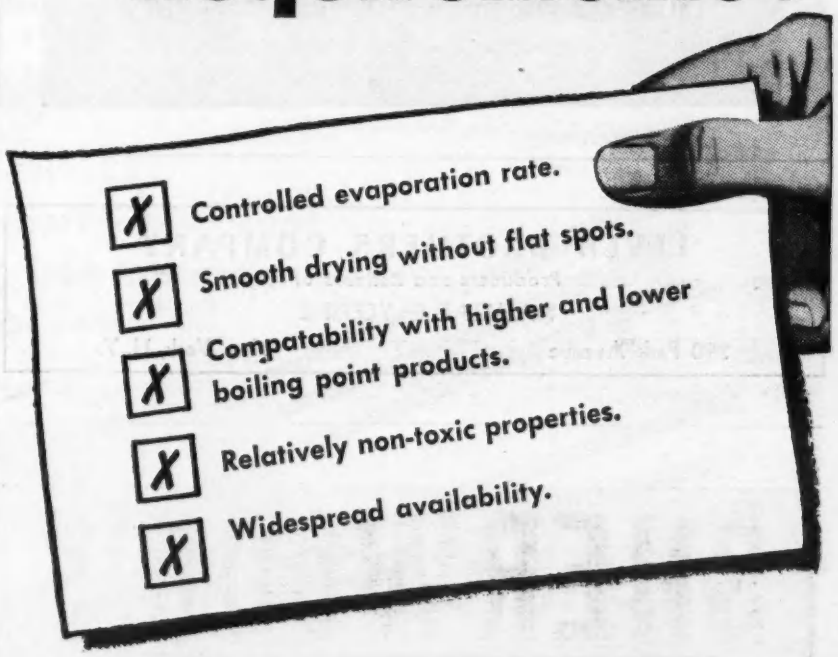

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

Propylene oxide, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol and tripropylene glycol were all increased 1½ cents following the advances in ethylene oxide and its glycol and amine derivatives. Price ranges established the previous week for ethylene glycols and ethanolamines were wiped out by a general upward movement.

There was no other specific price activity for industrial aliphatics. The alcohol market was strong and quite firm at its present price level. Demand for solvents was fairly good, even though there were still shutdowns in consuming industries for vacations. Demand for butanol, butyl acetate, ethyl acetate and MEK was sustained by that general solvent activity. Trade sources fairly well agreed that there might be some slight buildup for solvents this month, but the real pickup was anticipated to start in September. Buying interest from lacquer outlets varied with individual accounts, some already having completed their vacations.

Refined glycerine continued to move at a satisfactory pace. Stocks were reduced again in June. Production and demand were about balanced with the present stockpile picture, trade sources felt. While output was down, so was demand, because of summer closings. Crude grades held to a status quo, insofar as prices and availability were concerned. Imported crude was extremely scarce. Demand for glacial acetic acid was fair. Price shading was still noted. Carbon disulfide has not picked up yet. Formaldehyde was expected to move faster when the west coast plywood strike is over.

Isopropyl alcohol moved very well. Methanol producers reported a good, steady market. Nitroparaffins were still short. Oxalic acid was steady. Sebacic acid was slow due to plasticizers slowing down.

Acetic Acid—Producers indicated that there was still some price shading in certain areas. Otherwise, a source said, demand for glacial was fair. Adequate supplies were available to handle the needs despite a strike at one producer's plant. Textile demand in the south was slow due to vacations there this month.

Alcohol—Prices were considered quite strong in a firm market position. The volume of movement was maintained and producers reported that they wouldn't even consider shading current schedules because it was not necessary in order to move present production. Current output was going right out without any difficulties, it was said. General solvent demand has held up well. Chemical uses of ethanol have also shown an active demand.

There was even some feeling in the trade that the current 40c. price for alcohol was too low. In this quarter, it was felt that schedules might firm up even more in the fall. Increasing costs were said to fit into this picture. A pickup in demand was anticipated in September and October, if the market follows its normal course, it was added.

2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol—This nitroparaffin derivative was moving as fast as it was being produced. Output was about equal to the demand. Higher production rates were not anticipated until next year when a new nitroparaffin plant comes on stream. Meanwhile, current supplies were not good enough to handle any additional orders of sizable volume right away. Prices remained firm at established levels.

Butyl Acetate—No changes were noted in the market for this ester. Producers were moving current production right along. Demand has held up at a fairly steady pace these past two months. There has been some decreased buying in all solvents due to summer closings. But, many sources indicated that the entire picture evened out fairly well with staggered shutdowns. Prices were firm where they were.

Butyl Alcohols—Producers stated that the market for n-fermentation material seems to be holding up. All of current output was moving right out to fill orders. Prices were firm.

Secondary synthetic butyl alcohol was a small volume item, compared with other large volume solvents, but, it was doing well at its level. Regular customers have been developed for the alcohol and sales to these outlets remained steady.

Carbon Disulfide—No significant increases in demand were noted. Rayon was still a bit slow, in line with other textiles. Supplies were adequate for current needs. Stocks did not get out of hand because production is adjusted to the demand, it was said.

Diethanolamine—Other producers advanced spot prices last week, eliminating the range created in the previous week by the earliest advances. The 1½c. rise does not become effective on contract schedules until October 1.

Current quotations were at 24½c. per pound in tankcars, 26¼c. per pound in carlots, and 27¼c. per pound in less than carlots.

Diethylene Glycol—The 1½c. raise in glycol derivatives of ethylene oxide, started in the previous week, was followed by other sources removing the range in quotations that had been established. While spot quotations went up immediately, contract prices were scheduled to rise later, in most instances October 1.

Tankcar quotations are now 14¾c. per pound, while carlots are 16½c. per pound, and l.c.l. quantities are 17c. per pound.

Dipropylene Glycol—Movement upward of ethylene glycols last week, precipitated a similar move for propylene and dipropylene glycols. An increase of 1½c. per pound for dipropylene glycol became effective immediately for spot material. Producers indicated that there was not too much direct affect upon the market because this is the slow buying period of the summer. Further, most of the business was done on a contract basis, which prices do not advance until October 1.

Current quotations of this glycol were at 14¾c. per pound in tankcars, 16½c. per pound in carlots, and 17½c. per pound in less than carlots.

Ethyl Acetate—The general impression left in this market was that demand was still all right. Producers moved their production about as fast as it was made. Demand from lacquers was not as strong as it had been in these last two months. But, the decreases were seasonal—due to vacation shutdowns in consuming outlets. Some producers said most of the vacations were past, while others indicated that they would continue through this month. Apparently, it depended upon the customers that the producer served.

In any event, most sources were looking for a pickup to start next month. There might be some slight improvement this month, but levels were generally expected to compare with July. Prices remained firm and unchanged.

Ethylene Glycol—Other producers in the industry increased schedules 1½c. last week, wiping out the range created the week before. Spot quotations went up at the time of the announcement and contract prices were due to rise on October 1.

Schedules now called for 13c. per pound in tankcars, 14¾c. per pound in carlots, and 15¾c. per pound in less than carlots.

Ethylene Oxide—A move started last week to bring schedules more into line with costs was completed as producers who had been on the inside of the range went along with the new market level. The advance of 1½c. across the board for this oxide and its glycol and amine derivatives was effective right away for spot material and was to become effective October 1 on contracts.

Now that the range was eliminated, prices were a straight 15c. in tankcars,

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

Price Trends

Advanced
Diethanolamine, 1½c. per lb.
Diethylene glycol, 1½c. per lb.
Dipropylene glycol, 1½c. per lb.
Ethylene, glycol, 1½c. per lb.
oxide, 1½c. per lb.
Monoethanolamine, 1½c. per lb.
Propylene, glycol, indust., and USP, 1½c. per lb.
oxide, 1½c. per lb.
Triethanolamine, 1½c. per lb.
Triethylene glycol, 1½c. per lb.
Tripropylene glycol, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
132.05	131.89	131.89

(For Current Prices see page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

21c. in carlots, and 24c. in l.c.l. quantities. All prices are per pound on a delivered east basis.

Formaldehyde—Producers felt that a strike in the west coast plywood industry was nearing completion. Settlement of a few of the independent mills were expected to pave the way. Although there were good stocks of formaldehyde, producers expected that buying will jump right ahead when the plywood industry gets back to work.

Glycerine—Although many of the vacations in consuming industries and the soap business are over, producers did not anticipate too much change in market conditions for refined grades during the rest of this month. Demand has been steady and at a satisfactory pace, suppliers said. Prices were firm. Stocks were adequate, but not overabundant for current market conditions. Crude saponification and soaplye grades also held at status quo. Prices were unchanged. Imported material was very scarce.

Glycerine stocks were reduced by 2,647,000 pounds during June, according to the latest figures released by the Association of American and Glycerine Producers, Inc. At the beginning of the month, stocks were 60,067,000 pounds (100 percent basis), whereas they were 57,420,000 pounds at the end of June. In comparison, stocks at the outset of June 1953 were 53,261,000 pounds while they increased to 56,904,000 pounds by the end of that month. Production in June of this year, including synthetic glycerine on a crude basis, totaled 15,690,000 pounds, compared with 16,493,000 pounds in May, and 18,199,000 pounds in June 1953. June's output brought the cumulative total up to 107,780,000 pounds, against 112,339,000 pounds in the first six months of last year.

June imports were reported at 1,355,000 pounds, whereas May imports had been 546,000 pounds, and June 1953 importation was 2,442,000 pounds. A total of 6,186,000 pounds of glycerine was imported in the January to June period of this year, while imports in the corresponding six months of 1953 totaled 20,547,000 pounds. Exports in June were 1,811,000 pounds, compared with 3,380,000 pounds in May, and 832,000 pounds in June 1953. The running total for the January to June period indicated exports totaled 7,755,000 pounds in that time, while 1,804,000 pounds were exported in the similar period of last year.

Disappearance in June amounted to 17,881,000 pounds, compared with 17,692,000 pounds in May (revised), and 16,166,000 pounds in May 1953. The excess of disappearance over production was 2,191,000 pounds in June, as against 1,199,000 pounds in May, and —2,033,000 pounds in June of last year.

Hexylene Glycol—Prices remained unaltered at 12½c. per pound in tankcars. Although there is some competition with other polyols in brake fluid outlets, that have been advanced in price, there was also some competition in the same end-uses with certain alcohols. Thus, an increase has not come about and was not immediately anticipated.

Isopropyl Alcohol—This alcohol was moving very well. Producers said that a well sustained demand was given a boost by the firmer market for ethanol.

Methanol—Producers stated that they continued to do well in this market. Although a good deal of the antifreeze business has been contracted and already moved to canners, there was also good movement for industrial accounts. Consumption in formaldehyde outlets has remained relatively constant. Current prices at 27c. per gallon in tankcars were considered conducive to sales. Prices were firm at that level.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Producers indicated that sales were very good for this solvent. There has been some loss of demand for all solvents with summer vacations, but the overall volume of sales has not been adversely affected.

Monoethanolamine—Price schedules at 25c. per pound in tankcars, 26¾c. per pound in carlots, and 27¾c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities established in the prior week, became the market level as other producers went along with the 1½c. increase. New quotations took effect immediately on spot material, while contract schedules go up October 1.

Nitroparaffins—Supplies of these substituted paraffins continued to be short due to insufficient production. No real change was anticipated until new facilities come in next year. Prices for nitroethane, nitropropane, and nitromethane all remained firm at previous listings.

Oxalic Acid—Producers indicated that there has not been any change in the market. Present production was moving right out to fill orders. It was added that some consuming outlets were spasmodic in their needs for oxalic. However, the overall demand picture was fairly well balanced leaving a steady volume of business.

A good volume went to the shoe industry and there were also steady sales for general cleaning purposes in l.c.l. quantities. The price pattern has remained firm at previous levels. Profit margins were said to be small. Therefore, no reductions were considered likely, and market conditions were such that a price advance was not anticipated either. Suppliers did not have any difficulty moving their output.

Pentaerythritol—The market was considered firm. There has been no price activity and none was anticipated. Demand was fairly steady and at a satisfactory volume.

Perchloroethylene—Demand has seen a slight decline in recent weeks. It was said that the market was currently in the period between the high summer peak and the flurry in early fall. There was some industrial buying, but most of the output went to dry cleaning through distributors. The distributors, not holding very large stocks, did not buy too much ahead. Prices were firm.

Propylene Glycol—Industrial and USP grades of this polyol were advanced 1½c. last week, following the increases of ethylene and diethylene glycols.

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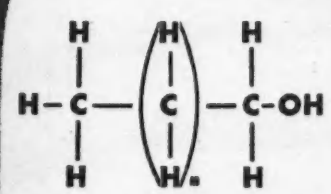

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The advance, effective immediately on spot and October 1 on contract material, brought tankcar quotations of the industrial grade up to 13c. per pound, while carlots became 14¾c. per pound, and l.c.l. quantities became 15¾c. per pound. Schedules for USP material were 15c. per pound in tankcars, 16¾c. per pound in carlots, and 17¾c. per pound in less than carlots.

With the advance coming during the seasonal slow buying period, there was not too much immediate reaction in the market noticeable, it was said. Although there was some decrease in buying interest in recent weeks due to summer vacation shutdowns, producers emphasized that sales have still held up to a satisfactory level. Increased activity was looked for after vacations are past, it was added.

Propylene Oxide—A general upward movement of this oxide and glycol derivatives, along with a similar move for ethylene oxide and its glycol and amine derivatives, came about in an effort to align prices more closely to current production and distribution costs. The 1½c. increase for propylene oxide resulted in spot quotations of 15c. per pound in tankcars, 17c. per pound in carlots, and 18c. per pound in less than carlots. Prices were on a delivered east basis. Revisions in contract schedules are to become effective October 1.

Sebacic Acid—Activty in the market was slow due to summer shutdowns in plasticizers. Supplies were ample for all anticipated needs. Prices were firm at 64c. per pound for the purified material in carlots.

Triethanolamine — Price increases of 1½c. started the prior week were carried through by other producers to eliminate the range in schedules. Spot prices went up right away, while contract schedules were due to go up October 1. Current quotations, based upon the rise, were 21½c. per pound in tankcars, 23¼c. per pound in carlots, and 24¼c. per pound in l.c.l. quantites.

Triethylene Glycol—Advances started in the previous week by some sources were carried on last week by other producers to eliminate the range in schedules. The 1½c. increase brought tankcar prices up to 18c. per pound, carlots up to 19¾c. per pound, and l.c.l. schedules up to 20¾c. per pound. The move was made immediately on spot material and will become effective October 1, on contracts.

Tripropylene Glycol — Prices advanced 1½c. per pound, in line with increases of other glycols. The rise was effective immediately for spot material and scheduled for October 1 for contracts. The carlot schedule became 19¾c. per pound, while less than carlots advanced to 20¾c. per pound, both on a delivered basis in the east, or zone 1. Western, or zone 2 prices were 1c. higher. Tankcar quotations for the eastern zone were at 18c. per pound.

Stauffer Chemical Expanding Richmond Research Center

Stauffer Chemical Company has announced a further expansion of the Richmond, Calif., research center, adjacent to the company's plant in that city. The new construction will add 4,000 square feet to the present building by year's end and will provide space for bench scale pilot plant facilities and additional research activities as well as relieve overcrowding in the present building. Approximately 75 percent of the new space will be utilized as laboratory space and 25 percent will be office space. The expansion represents an expenditure in excess of $100,000 and follows an addition to the building early last year of 2,400 square feet.

TVA Nominee Confirmed

The senate last week confirmed the nomination of Brig. Gen. Herbert D. Vogel to head the Tennessee Valley Authority. Gen. Vogel, whose term expires May 18, 1963, succeeds Gordon R. Clapp.

Glidden Creates Department For Marine Product Sales

Creation of a national marine department has been announced by Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The manager of the new department is Raymond P. Devoluy, whose duties will include supervising the organization of marine products, product distribution, sales representation, and the expansion of national marine paint sales.

The new department, in cooperation with Glidden's coast-to-coast manufacturing and warehousing facilities, will market a complete line of paints for the merchant marine, including Glidden's "Vinyl-Cote" paints, based upon vinyl resins. Mr. Devoluy has had extensive service in the marine finish and related fields, including five years with the navy's material laboratory, New York. Mr. Devoluy will maintain headquarters at 52 Vanderbilt avenue, New York, with other marine sales offices at New Orleans, La., San Francisco; Cleveland, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo., and Reading, Pa.

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Alcolac President to Head Surfactants Meeting Section

Vova Blinoff, president of American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md., will be president of the Mechanical Industry-Metallurgy section of the first World Congress on Surface Active Agents, to be held at the Sorbonne, Paris, France, August 30 to September 3.

Mr. Blinoff will preside at a section which will discuss, compare technics and study the many applications and future outlets for surface active agents in the fields of metal scraping and cleaning, cleaning by emulsion, galvanoplasty, anticorrosives and lubrication. Mr. Blinoff will be accompanied by Serge Giers, senior vice-president and technical director of American Alcolac. Mr. Giers will collaborate with the teechnical staff of Sinnova of France, Alcolac's affiliate, in preparing and presenting technical papers at several sections of the congress.

"The first World Congress on Surface Active Agents," Mr. Blinoff said, "came about through the efforts of producers and suppliers throughout the free world for an inventory of the tremendous development, application and future of our industry. During the last twenty years the uses of synthetic detergents has expanded into many new fields. At the beginning these synthetics were limited to the textile industry alone. Today, surfactants have reached and surpassed their ancestor soap in sales volume in many nations. It was because of this tremendous acceptance that the industry decided on this initial congress to increase understanding on one another's problems and discuss the present and future of synthetic detergents."

Monsanto Appoints Sales Representative for Organics

Raymond A. Greene has been named sales representative in the western part of New York state for the organic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Greene, who assumes his new duties September 1, will reside in Buffalo, N. Y. He joined Monsanto in 1947 and served in several sales and research positions with the company before becoming resident sales representative in Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1952.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, denatured, 18,900 gals., East and West Coast, inv. 155(1)-61, Aug. 25, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 070 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Aqua ammonia, 92,748 lbs., East and West Coast, inv. 155(1)-63, Aug. 24, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Chromic acid, 12,400 lbs., inv. 24, Aug. 17, Watervliet Arsenal, Contracting Officer, Watervliet, N. Y.

Nitric acid, 7,500 lbs., fuming, tech. type III, inv. 6, Aug. 19, Contracting Officer, Army Chem. Center, Md.

Paint, 7,000 gals. outside, vinyl-alkyd type, East and West Coast, inv. 883-35, Aug. 23, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.; 100 1-gal. containers black enamel, inv. 16, Aug. 26, Corps of Engnrs., District Engnr., Box 97, Memphis, Tenn.; 385 gals. floor and deck enamel, ready-mixed, 340 gals. interior, semi-gloss, synthetic enamel, 225 gals. concrete and masonry paint, for interior and exterior surfaces, 1,000 gals. oil, interior, ready-mixed, flat wall paint, inv. KC-34052, Aug. 24, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 1800 Federal Office Bldg., Region 6, Kansas City, Mo.

Zinc oxide, 240,000 lbs., inv. 8 B, Sept. 1, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.

Sinclair Chemicals Moves Office

Sinclair Chemicals, Inc., a subsidiary of Sinclair Oil Corporation, New York, has moved its offices to the Sinclair Oil Building at 600 Fifth avenue, New York 20. The firm's former address was 6 East 45th street. The telephone number remains CIrcle 6-3600.

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Producers indicated that there have been some signs of a general improvement in business. There were still slow spots in many markets due to vacation periods in consuming industries. However, a little pickup from some areas that had looked slightly slower several weeks back was also noted. Prices during the past week have held to previous quotations. Adequate supplies of most coaltar items were available to handle all current needs.

Although there was still some slowness reported for tar acids, there were reports of slightly increased buying too. Most sources looked for a certain amount of improvement for the cresols and cresylic acid during the month, but the general level was not expected to be much different than last month. A little pickup was seen for phenol, although phenolic resins were still holding the overall volume down a bit. A source stated that July sales were above anticipated levels and continued to hold up. There was ample phenol of all natural and synthetic grades to handle demand. Creosote remained slow because of reduced railroad buying interest. The lull in phthalic anhydride buying has brought similar slowness to the naphthalene market. Price schedules of the crude material remained very firm. More activity was anticipated as resins begin to move again.

Benzol, toluol and xylol were unchanged from past weeks. Reduced light oil production brought toluol and benzol into a more balanced picture. Coaltar xylol was in a tight supply position. Refined pyridine sales were approximately the same as they have been. Some sources noted occasional spurts in demand, while others saw little change from a steady slow movement.

Acetanilide demand was normal. o-Dichlorobenzene was slow. Monochlorobenzene was also slow. p-Nitroaniline demand was excellent due to an announced increase for September 1. b-Naphthol demand was good. Tobias acid sales have picked up. 2-Vinyl pyridine moved well.

Steel operations in the week ending August 15 were scheduled to be at 63.7 percent of capacity, or an index of 94.6, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,519,000 tons, compared with 1,527,000 tons the previous week, and 2,146,000 tons one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 14, 1953
114.57	114.57	114.57	114.57

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—There have been no changes in the general situation in the market. Producers found the picture for benzol fairly well balanced. Low production levels for light oils due to reduced coking operations, have brought production into line with current demand. Buying interest for benzol has been relatively good. Although no single consuming outlet has displayed an exceptionally strong demand, there has been enough improvement in general interest to keep production moving right out. The contrast between current calls for benzol and demand earlier in the year was part of the firmer picture. There was no drastic shortage of coaltar material, but there was no surplus of 40-cent benzol either.

Current production was going to styrene for rubber and plastics, to synthetic phenol output, and to insecticides. Movement to the rubber industry has not been up to former levels due to cutbacks in the government's synthetic rubber program in the past ten months. Lower production rates have balanced out those losses and the market has held a firm position for several months.

Creosote—There was no significant change in the market. Demand for wood treatment of railroad ties continued on the slow side because of low freight earnings by the roads. Buying interest from other outlets such as telephone poles, fence posts and structural pilings have not been enough to take up the slack left by reduced calls from ties. Inventories were ample for consumption requirements and were building up to some extent. However, stocks were not felt to be "out of hand." Creosote producers did not expect too much of a pickup in the market until activity begins to show an increase for the fall. Prices remained firm at former postings.

Cresols—There has not been a great deal of change in the past week. Reduced demands were still being felt in the industry during the seasonal slackoff. It was felt that there would be a certain amount of improvement in demand during this month. One source noted a slight improvement in a couple of orders already. More of a pickup was anticipated as demand from cresylic resins increased along with general resin business. Demand for o-cresol remained quite slow. Inventories were ample, but not considered unusually heavy for o-cresol. Stocks of other isomers of cresols were adequate to handle the demand. Price schedules of all grades were steady at previously established listings.

Cresylic Acid—General tar acid demand last month was a bit slower due to seasonal dullness; however, there were some small indications that the markets were improving this month. Producers did not anticipate a significant change in buying levels in August, but they did look for some pickup. More interest was expected from cresylic resins as overall resins business began to move again after summer shutdowns. There have been no new air force tenders for engine cleaners, but a little material was still moving on old contracts. Price schedules of domestic acid were firm and unaltered.

ADF cresylic acid was absolutely unchanged, importers said. Prices were firm at the 75c. per gallon schedule for large drum quantities and the volume of movement was still modest. Demand from cresylic resins was down a bit with a general decrease in resins due to summer seasonal slowness. Material was still moving for tricresyl phosphate production and for wire enamels. Activity in aircraft engine cleaners has slowed down because of the lack of new business there. Adequate supplies were available for consumption.

Naphthalene—Some producers of domestic material indicated that demand was currently on the slow side due to slower calls from phthalic anhydride. Despite this fact, prices remained very firm. Decreased imports of crude material and generally higher prices of foreign naphthalene have contributed a major share to the firmer tone now displayed by domestic material. Adequate stocks were readily available to handle all anticipated needs for consumption. Further, production facilities were capable of producing more naphthalene if demand picks up more.

Present slowness in phthalic was primarily due to seasonal influences. Phthalic orders from alkyd resins and plasticizers have slowed down somewhat during the vacation period in the paint industry and other lines which use resins and plasticizers. When activity gets back into high gear, general demand for naphthalene is also expected to pickup. Some sources even anticipate that the entire market will tighten up by the fourth quarter, a situation which is by no means new to the naphthalene market.

Importers said that there has been no change in the amount of movement, prices, or availability of hot-pressed crude material. Very little was being sold with the domestic crude at 5c. per pound, while imported crude was at 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound. There has been almost no material available in this quarter and offers for the fourth quarter were at firmer prices, it

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Coaltar	gals.	11,260,906
Creosote oil	gals.	628,988
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,734,788
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	18,261
Toluol	gals.	482,900
Xylol	gals.	128,841

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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KOPPERS **Coal Chemicals**

was said. A strike situation which has developed in western Germany's steel industry created a new potential threat to naphthalene supplies of the fourth quarter. It was felt that any protracted strike there would result in virtually cutting off Continental production from this market. Nonetheless, foreign suppliers who have naphthalene to sell, were holding off waiting to see what prices would be in effect in this market during the last quarter.

Phenol—Market conditions continued to hold fairly well to their previous position for phenol. A certain amount of reduced demand has been felt because of the general slowness of phenolic resins and adhesives during the summer vacation periods. However, most producers said that phenol was moving along. One source said that demand in July had been better than they anticipated and orders were about at the same pace, while another source said tar acids dropped a little in July.

Prices were firm at previously established levels. No revisions were expected. Adequate supplies were available to take care of consumption requirements. Although the most activity has been in the synthetic grades, natural material also has shown a slight pickup in demand too.

Pyridine—Activity in the market for 2-degree refined material was approximately the same as it has been in the last several months. Most sources agreed that there has been some improvement in sales since the first of the year. However, month-to-month sales apparently varied widely from producer to producer, depending upon its customers. While one supplier stated that its sales went up and down in different months—one month's sales being perhaps, only one quarter of the previous month's record, another source stated at the same time that buying interest was very slow, then, all of a sudden, a surge in orders came in, surpassing previous months of this year. In the middle, was a source that said a very small volume moved at a continuous flow, and orders were only for lesser quantities.

The net result has been that the picture has not greatly improved. Pyridine is still a smoldering market and the occasional flareups indicate that there is still some potential strength to it. Movement of the tar base to laboratories in research quantities indicates that the search for new outlets for the versatile solvent and chemical intermediate is still going on. Producers hoped that a new volume end-use would develop before long.

Toluol—Prices continued to hold at the same levels. There were no indictions of any revisions in the schedules at this time. Low production rates in the steel industry and generally reduced coking schedules have cut production of toluol to a level more nearly comparable to current demand. A certain amount of toluol was going into defense end-uses, but the rate was not nearly what it was when market conditions were tight last year.

Xylol—A well sustained buying interest has kept production of this light oil moving right out to fill orders. The larger consuming areas for xylol were normally short due to the relatively low volume of output as against other aromatics. Several producers indicated that xylol was very tight currently. However, consumers were not hard pressed for supplies in the overall view, due to the fact that there was petroleum production available to fill the gap left by coaltar output. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—Technical material continued to move at a fairly steady pace to sulfa drugs. Sales were normal. Prices were steady and supplies were good.

o-Dichlorobenzene — No significant changes have taken place in this market. Producers said that demand remained slow. The amount of material going into aircraft engine cleaners slowed down as buying by the air force diminished. Adequate supplies were readily available for current needs. No price changes were reported or anticipated.

m-Nitro-p-toluidine—There was a fair amount of activity in this market. It was said that increases in demand have come more from colors than from textile dyestuffs. Prices were firm and supplies were adequate for demand.

Monochlorobenzene—Producers reported that the market for this important intermediate continued to be very slow. There was some activity, but it did not amount to much, considering the volume of output capable by the industry. Drought conditions prevalent throughout the country have kept insect infestation down to a minimum. Consequently, insecticides derived from mono have shown little buying interest this season. Other intermediate uses of mono have also been affected by

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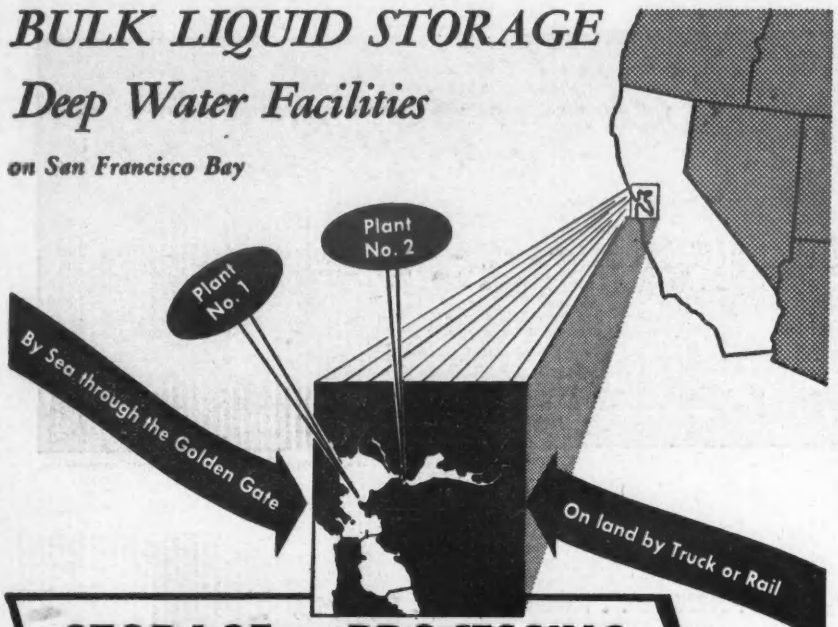

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56	425.33	

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Gallons	Pounds	
	100	Neville LX-685,135
10	78	China Wood Oil
15.	116	Alkali Refined Linseed Oil
40	255	Mineral Spirits
	1.6	6% Cobalt Naphthenate
	2.4	24% Lead Naphthenate
	0.4	6% Manganese Naphthenate
74	553.4	

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the general slowness in chemical buying during the summer vacation periods. Prices remained steady at former listings.

b-Naphthol—Demand for this intermediate was said to be very good. Buying interest from the rubber industry was reported at only a little under normal levels that had been maintained in the past. A pickup in inquiries from dyestuffs was said to have strengthened the market position for beta. Prices were very firm at present levels. A source added that there was no imported material that could be obtained at comparable prices either, which added to market firmness here.

p-Nitroaniline—Producers have announced an increase of 1c. per pound for schedules of this intermediate, effective September 1. When the new prices are in force, quotations will become 51½c. per pound in any l.c.l. quantity. Suppliers reported that current demand was excellent due to the fact that consumers were buying material before prices go up. Adequate supplies were available to cope with anticipated requirements.

o-Phenyl Phenol—Producers indicated that there was a fairly good demand for this substituted phenol. Supplies were good enough to accommodate current consumption needs, producers being able to handle any anticipated quantities. Prices were firm and unchanged. Current l.c.l. quotations ranged from 42c. to 44c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

p-Phenyl Phenol—Adequate supplies were readily available to handle current demand requirements. Demand from p-phenyl phenol derived resins has not been as strong as it used to be, since the navy retreated from the paint business.

Phthalic Anhydride—Producers were still moving a good volume of phthalic. However demand has not been up to peak, due to seasonal influences of alkyd resins and plasticizers. Some sources have found orders were sustained slightly better in the latter market than for alkyds. The large number of producers of phthalate plasticizers has kept that market keenly competitive. A little pickup from both major consuming outlets for phthalic was anticipated as vacation periods were gotten out of the way. No drastic change in demand was anticipated during the rest of this month. Prices were firm at old levels.

Tobias Acid—A pickup in the number of calls from dyestuffs was seen in recent weeks. A producer added that activity for this acid was fairly well in line with good sales in just about all b-naphthol and naphthylamine derivatives. Prices were firm and unchanged. Supplies were adequate to handle the demand.

2-Vinyl Pyridine—Producers stated that this substituted pyridine is moving pretty well to fill current orders. Demand took the production just as fast as it was made. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Di-isocyanates of New Class Offered by Carwin Company

Carwin Company, North Haven, Conn., has announced the availability of a new class of di-isocyanates. Two products now in semi-commercial production are TODI (bitolylene diisocyanate) and DADI (dianisidine diisocyanate). Drum quantities of these products are currently offered by Carwin.

Both products are light yellow crystalline solids; TODI melts at 71-72 degrees centigrade and DADI at 122 degrees centigrade. They are reported to be soluble in benzol, toluol, and chlorinated hydrocarbons. Inert solvents must be used for these products, since they readily react with substances having active hydrogen. Their ability to react with a wide variety of materials such as water, alcohols, phenols, mercaptans amines, amides, imides, ureas, urethanes, carboxylic acids, and acetoacetic esters, suggests many uses in chemical processes, the company stated.

In common with other isocyanates, reaction with carboxylic acids forms an amide link with the simultaneous generation of carbon dioxide. This characteristic can be utilized to produce rigid and flexible foams by reaction of the di-isocyanate with appropriate polyester systems, according to the makers.

Sergeant Pulp Adds to Sales Staff

E. M. Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Company, New York, has added Donald E. Kenseth to its sales staff. Mr. Kenseth will cover the northern New Jersey territory. Before joining Sergeant, Mr. Kenseth was associated with Redd Distributing Company.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Market for textile and leather chemicals continued inactive, reflecting the usual dull summer season. While business was slow, the market displayed a steady undertone. Quotations were without change and well held for most materials.

Conditions in the potato starch market remained steady, due to the tight supply condition in Maine. Offers from Idaho producers also were reported limited. Large users showed a good inquiry for later requirements, with negotiations still at the talking stage. The tapioca market also was quiet. Stocks on spot and for replacement were maintained at former levels. Offerings of new crop Brazilian flour were reported light, but consumer interest also was slow, due to the lower cost of Siamese and Javanese flours. Corn starch and dextrin remained unchanged and steady, though demand was confined to actual needs. Sago flour demand for spot needs was light, and interest in replacements continued slow.

Tanners inquiry for tanning material replacements still lagged. Primary markets were reported steady, but in the absence of actual trading, quotations for most materials were more or less nominal and could have been shaded for sizable quantities.

The Department of Agriculture has estimated the amount of wool shorn and to be shorn in 1954 at 229,371,000 pounds. This is lightly less than the 230,343,000 pounds produced in 1953 and 14 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Number of sheep shorn this year was smaller than a year ago, while the record fleece weight of 8.56 pounds compares with 8.30 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 8.07 pounds. Shorn wool production this year in the 13 western states is estimated at 162,111,000 pounds and is slightly lower than last year, but 7 percent below the 10-year average. The average weight per fleece is 8.98 pounds, against 8 64 pounds last year and 8.34 pounds, the 10-year average.

Carpet wool stocks in the United States on July 1, 1954 amounted to 30,980,000 pounds (scoured basis), compared to 29,407,000 pounds, April 1 and 43,781,000 pounds, July 1, 1953, according to the Census Bureau. Stocks held by dealers showed some decline while spinners' stocks increased 1,600,000 pounds. Synthetic staple held by spinners was 4,692,000 pounds as of July 1, 1954 compared to 4,057,000 pound on April 1.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 14, 1953
95.58	95.58	95.78	98.52

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Consumers limited activity to ordering small lots against former contracts. Market was unchanged and steady for all grades.

Sodium Acetate—Business was limited to actual requirements. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Business was light and spotty, chiefly for fill-in needs. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sulfonated Oils — Demand was slow. All grades were fairly steady and quotably unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Business continued restricted to immediate requirements. Market was unchanged and steady. Supplies were ample for immediate and later delivery. Quotations were held at 65c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Consuming demand reflected the usual dull summer season. Prices, however, was maintained for all grades at current levels. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69, dark, $8.70, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Slow demand was noted for actual needs, usual at this season. Market remained steady and quotably unchanged. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.26 per 100 pounds, New York basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply increased 448,000 bushels to 12,140,000 bushels for the week ending August 6, compared with 8,451,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Light and spotty trading was reported for actual needs. Market was unchanged and fairly steady. Flake was quoted at $1.42 to $1.46 per pound and powder at $1.46 to $1.48 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Egg production in July was indicated at 4,766,000,000, compared with 5,251,000,000 in June; 4,624,000,000 in July last year and 4,477,000,000, the 10-year average.

Egg Yolk—Consumers purchased small lots for immediate delivery. Quotations were without change ranging from $1.15 to $1.17 per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Potato Starch—Business was inactive, though large users showed a fair inquiry for sizable quantities for later requirements. Market quiet, but steady. Stocks in Maine were reported scarce and maintained at 6¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Offers of Idaho starch also were not liberal and held at 6.3c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills and at ½c. per pound less for delivery to eastern destinations. Stocks on spot were unchanged at 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—Market was unchanged and quiet. Buying was restricted to immediate delivery. Inquiry for replacements continued inactive. Prompt shipment was quoted at 5¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock. On spot raw flour was unchanged at 6¾c. to 7c. per pound, and refined 8½c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Business was light and continued restricted to actual needs. Trading in new crop Brazilian flour was quiet. Offerings continued restricted to an occasional lot at 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock. On spot this grade ranged from 10½c. to 11c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Top grade of Siamese flour was unchanged at 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. AAA Javanese flour was quoted at 6¾c. to 7c. per pound and AA, 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound, same basis.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—While business was quiet, the market was steady and quotably unchanged. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 4¾c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.10c. barrels, less carlots; powdered 60 percent tannin, 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.02c., bags, less carlots, same basis.

Mangrove Bark—Market continued in the summer doldrums. Shipments were unchanged, but more or less nominal. African bark was quoted at $69 to $70 per ton exdock; Ecuadorian, $55 per ton and Columbian, $58 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Offers for shipment were quite liberal, with tanners showing practically no interest in replacements. JI's assorted were quoted at $47 per ton, exdock; ordinary $43, and crushed JI's $63, same basis. Indian solid extract 53 percent tannin was held at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Buying interest in replacements continued to lag. Sellers are now quoting on a guaranteed tannin basis. Prices were maintained at former levels. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was offered at 11 31/64c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified, guaranteed 64 percent tannin at 12 3/16c. per pound, same basis.

Valonia—Replacements were quotably unchanged, but in the absence of actual trading, prices were merely nominal. Cups were offered at $48 per ton, exdock, and beards at $64, same basis. Extract were quoted at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Consuming inquiry continued inactive. Shipments were quotably unchanged and well held. East African extract 60 percent tannin was available at 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. South African extract was nominal at 10c., same basis. Fair average bark was held at $98 per ton, exdock and merchantable at $94 per ton, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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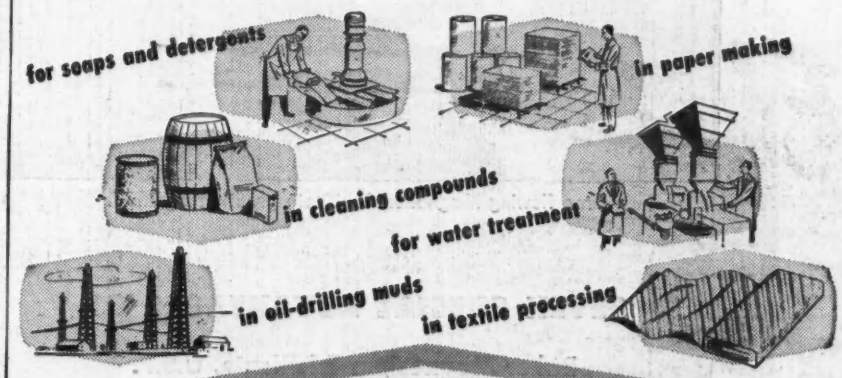

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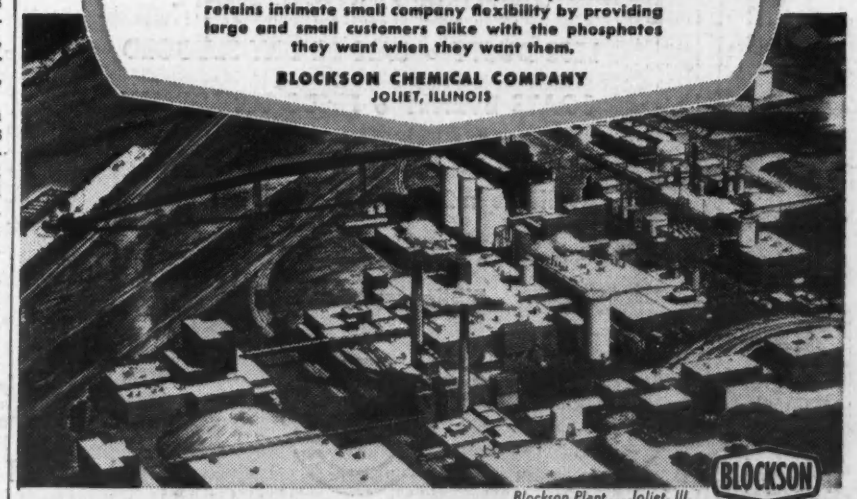

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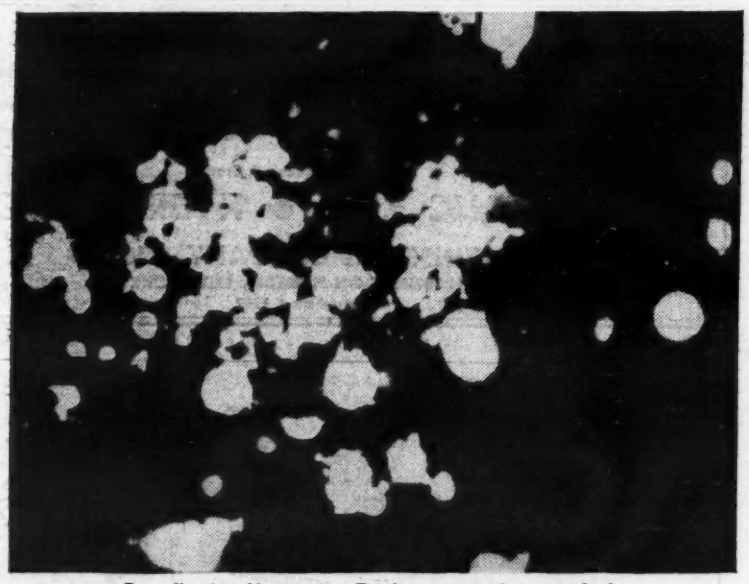

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The price of Brazilian menthol, to the amazement of many consumers accustomed to remembering the weak market position of this item in recent years, continued to advance sharply last week. By the week's end, spot quotations had advanced 40 cents over the preceding week's low quotation. There was considerable speculation as to how much higher prices would go, but it appeared likely that the market had not reached its peak, as yet. Reports on the size of the menthol yield this year indicated that it had been quite low as a result of the switch of acreage to other crops by growers disillusioned by the low estate to which Brazilian menthol had fallen in the past two years. The inevitable law of supply and demand has come into play this past year with the result that consumers were bidding up the price of this material as they became aware of the rising price trend and the low supply position of this material this year. Added to the short supply of natural menthol was the advancing trend in synthetic menthol prices which have kept pace with rising raw material costs. Replacement costs for Brazilian menthol were reported to have exceeded current spot prices, to date. The relative slowness in demand, which is in part, seasonal, has had some restraining influence upon prices, some sources averred. After Labor Day, however, demand from the drug trade was expected to continue bullish in the face of these facts, it was said.

Elsewhere in the market, there exlisted the usual seasonal lassitude. No price activity was noted and sales volume of many items was below that earlier in the year. On the whole, consumers were buying for immediate needs with little purchasing for inventory purposes. There appeared to be a tendency to keep from building stocks too high in the event of a downturn in raw material prices. There were, however, exceptions to this lack of activity as some seasonal items moved at brisk rates. In particular were citric acid and sodium benzoate reported moving in good volume. The multitudinous uses for citric acid seemed to guarantee a steady rise in consumption in the future, according to some sources in the trade. In addition to the substantial consumption of citric acid in the confectionary, preserves and soft drink industry, were the many industrial uses for citric acid which have developed in recent years. Sodium benzoate was moving into food preserving uses as the canning industry began to hit its seasonal stride. Supplies of both items, on the whole, were adequate, although there were some temporary shortages due to delivery delays, it was said.

Acetanilide—Demand for USP acetanilide was reported to be at unchanged levels. Consumption of this grade was said to be limited to a few consumers who use in the formulation of various analgesic compounds. Prices were unchanged.

The United States Tariff Commission reported that production of technical and USP grades acetanilide combined, amounted to 482,606 pounds during May this year compared to 447,049 pounds in April.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) was reported to be at seasonally low levels. Consumption of aspirin was expected to pick up possibly after Labor Day when aspirin and cold remedy manufacturers begin to anticipate Fall requirements. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue adequate in the immediate future, barring any unforseen rise in consumption. Prices were steady and expected to continue unchanged.

The United States Tariff Commission reported that production of aspirin totaled 1,072,006 pounds in May, 1954, compared to 1,337,180 pounds reported for April this year.

Agar—Demand for agar was reported to be slow, on the whole. Some dealers reported better business than others but the overall situation indicated a cautious buying policy on the part of consumers. The relatively high asking prices for agar has resulted in an influx of agar into this market, much of it inferior, according to some trade quarters. There was some feeling that there were speculative elements in the market responsible for this situation. The overall supply picture indicates that, if demand is about average this year, that a shortage may develop in view of the small carryover. Kobe No. 1 strip was currently offered at $2.90 to $3.10 per pound while the powdered, 30 mesh, material was quoted at $3.40 to $3.60 per pound, spot, duty paid.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lobelia herb, 10c. per lb.
Menthol, Brazilian, 40c. per lb.
Senna leaves, Tinnevelly, 2c. per lb.
powder, 2c. per lb.
pods, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 14, 1953
68.80	68.79	68.78	73.51

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Ethyl Ether—Demand for ethyl ether, USP, was reported at steady levels. There appears to be little, if any, seasonal variations in the consumption of this item, it was noted. Prices were steady and expected to continue unchanged in the immediate future. Supplies were ample for current needs and no difficulties were anticipated in continuing to meet consumer needs, it was said.

The United States Tariff Commission reported that production of ethyl ether, technical and USP, amounted to 3,231,635 pounds in May compared to 3,662,823 pounds in April, 1954.

Gelatin—Total gelatin production in June was 4,401,748 pounds compared to 4,347,7277 pounds in May and 4,148,177 pounds during June of last year.

Classified by type, production during June, 1954, included 3,288,167 pounds of edible gelatin, 139,101 pounds of technical grade, 267,648 pounds of pharmaceutical gelatin and 706,832 pounds of photographic material. This compared with production in May of 3,327,456 pounds of edible gelatin, 159,911 pounds of technical grade, 176,374 pounds of pharmaceutical quality and 683,986 pounds of photographic gelatin. Overall production in June, 1953, was 2,926,474 pounds edible gelatin, 229,337 pounds technical gelatin, 184,982 pounds of pharmaceutical gelatin and 807,384 pounds of photographic gelatin.

Shipments of gelatin in June totaled 4,064,823 pounds compared to 4,341,409 pounds in May this year and 4,032,206 pounds during June, 1953. Classified by type, shipments in June consisted of 2,908,191 pounds of edible gelatin, 136,284 pounds of technical gelatin, 246,143 pounds of pharmaceutical grade and 774,205 pounds of photographic quality. Shipments during May included 3,331,533 pounds of edible type, 160,034 pounds of technical gelatin, 221,702 pounds of pharmaceutical gelatin and 628,140 pounds of photo grade. June, 1953, shipments consisted of 2,814,706 pounds of edible gelatin, 289,350 pounds technical grade, 267,653 pounds of pharmaceutical gelatin and 660,497 pounds of photo grade.

Stocks of gelatin at the end of June totaled 10,832,570 pounds compared to 10,495,645 pounds on hand at the end of May this year and the 9,652,221 pounds at the end of June last year.

Classified by type, shipments of gelatin during June included 5,481,146 pounds of edible grade, 1,053,358 pounds of technical gelatin, 685,932 pounds of pharmaceutical gelatin and 3,612,134 pounds of photo grade. Shipments during May, by way of comparison, amounted to 5,101,170 pounds of edible grade, 1,050,541 pounds of technical gelatin, 644,427 pounds of pharmaceutical gelatin and 3,679,507 pounds of photographic material. Shipments in June, 1953, included 5,001,481 pounds of edible gelatin, 1,009,915 pounds of technical grade, 954,967 pounds of pharmaceutical gelatin and 2,685,858 pounds of photographic gelatin.

Molasses—Feed molasses prices held steady at most terminals during the week ending August 10, 1954. The New Orleans blackstrap price continued at mostly 11c. per gallon as demand at that point was moderate to good. East coast prices remained unchanged with Albany at 12½c. per gallon. Blackstrap price at Beaumont, Texas, was 11½c. per gallon, with supplies adequate and demand moderate. Cane blackstrap is available at this Gulf

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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point in tank-car and tank-truck lots, according to reports.

Inventories of citrus molasses were very light at most Florida mills as producers held supplies for limited distribution to local customers. Prices for citrus molasses increases $4 per ton at Leesburg, from $11 to $15.

By decree, the Cuban Government has rescinded an earlier decision to set aside 20,000,000 gallons of blackstrap each year for the production of glycerine. This decree dated July 29, 1954, also reversed a decision to impose a flat ½c. per gallon tax on all blackstrap produced in Cuba. The matter is currently being studied by officials of the Cuban Government, it was said.

Sulfa Drugs—Demand for sulfa drugs was seasonally slow. Consumption was expected to pick up after Labor Day, the traditional date soon after which Fall buying is supposed to pick up. Consumption of sulfa drugs, to a considerable extent, was said to be higher during the cold weather months when the incidence of colds and various other ailments are at their peak. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue in the immediate future.

Production of bulk sulfa drugs aggregated 310,561 pounds in May this year compared to 301,322 pounds produced during the month of April, according to a

Botanicals

The spot market reflected the short crop in lobelia herb to date with a 10c. per pound rise in price last week. The increase reflected the strengthening market at the collection center which has, in turn, mirrored the disappointing collection of the herb, to date. Unusually dry weather has interfered with the normal growth of this item, dealers report, and collections have been below average, as a result. It appeared likely that the market would continue strong for the immediate future, it was said.

The spot market in senna leaves advanced 2c. per pound last week on all grades of Tinnevelly leaves. A stronger market at origin was reported to be behind the advance here, it was said. Orris root continues in tight supply with shipments of new crop root not expected until possibly late next month or early October. Harvesting of the rhizome has not been completed so that the ultimate size of the crop was not definitely known. The extent of consumer demand was expected to play a decisive part in any price movements, however, trade sources said. The balsams all appeared to be in ample supply with prices steady despite higher replacement costs on balsam tolu. Balsam copaiba was quiet with the market at origin noted to be strengthening slightly.

Balsam Peru—The market, on spot, was mostly unchanged. Demand was unspectacular and quotations ranged from $1.40 to $1.70 per pound for spot sale. Supplies were adequate for consumer needs and were expected to continue ample in the immediate future. The civil unrest in neighboring Guatemala has apparently had little effect upon the collection of balsam peru in neighboring El Salvador, it was said.

Balsam Tolu—The market at origin was reported to be very firm. Shipping prices from South America were reported to be above $4 per pound. Normally, the market on spot, would be expected to be well over $4 per pound, duty paid, but the influx of a considerable amount of this balsam from England at landed prices considerably below shippers' asking prices at origin, has resulted in anomalous price situation, here, it was noted. The spot market was quoted at $3.85 to $4 per pound with reports of some lower quotations in the market.

Gum Karaya—Detentions of gum karaya due to a filthy arrival condition during the week ended August 6 amounted to 2 lots (184 bags) the FDA reported last week. The spot market here was quiet, on the whole, with consumers buying for immediate needs, in most cases. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and were expected to continue adequate at current levels of consumption.

Number 1 gum, powdered, was currently quoted at 38c. with No. 2 at 29c. and No. 3, at 25c. per pound.

Lobelia Herb—Reports from producing areas have indicated the possibility of a short crop of lobelia herb this year. The weather, to date, has not been indigenous to the growth of this botanical and collections were expected to run somewhat below normal. Lack of sufficient moisture

for proper growth was reportedly the major reason for the slow collection, it was said. The current price on this item was 55c. to 60c. per pound, on spot, an overall advance of 10c. per pound and reflecting a price rise in the primary collection center.

Orris Root—The harvesting of the orris root was expected to be completed late this month or by early September. First arrivals of the new crop may possibly be landed by late in September or early October. At the present time, supplies of orris root were reported to be on the tight side as a result of the small carryover from last year. Prices have been holding at steady levels, but quite firmly. As to whether the new crop root will be higher or lower in price, many factors must be taken into account. Of primary importance will be the extent of consumer demand. Buyers have adopted a cautious attitude over the past year as a result of the recession in business. There has been limited buying for inventory purposes with most consumers existing on a hand to mouth basis with regard to raw materials. The ultimate size of the crop remains to be seen since harvesting is not yet completed.

Prices, meanwhile, were firm at 35c. to 40c. per pound for the Florentine, whole root while the powdered root was quoted at 40c. to 43c. Verona, whole root, was quoted at 29c. to 31c. per pound and the powder, 35c. to 40c.

Senna Leaves—The market in India was reported to be showing considerable strength. Prices at origin have advanced 2c. to 3c. per pound although spot prices have not shown any similar advance in the price of Alexandrian leaves. The current market on this quality was 19c. per pound on the whole and half leaves and 17c. on the siftings.

Tinnevelly leaves have advanced 2c., on spot as well as the powder and pods. Tinnevelly No. 1 leaves was quoted at 18c. to 20c. per pound with No. 2 quality at 15c. to 17c. and No. 3, at 13c. to 15c. per pound. Powdered Tinnevelly leaves were priced at 20c. while the pods were quoted at 16c. per pound.

DMEA Given More Money For Minerals Exploration

Approval of a request for $6,000,000 additional borrowing authority to finance essential projects during fiscal year 1955, under the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration program has been granted by the Office of Defense Mobilization, acting Secretary of the Interior Ralph A. Tudor said last week. This brings the total authorized by ODM for the program to $28,000,000.

New applications for government assistance for exploration of strategic minerals totalled seventy-seven during May and June. These applications covered fifteen mineral commodities in eighteen States. On seventy-three applications a total of $5,114,000 was sought. No amount was specified on the other four applications. The largest application proposed a $1,215,000 lead-zinc-copper project in Idaho and the smallest was for a $2,000 copper project in Arizona.

Naval Research Advisers Headed by Dr. Hutcheson

Dr. John A. Hutcheson, vice-president and director of research for the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, has been elected chairman of the naval advisory research committee of the Office of Naval Research. He succeeds Dr. Augustus B. Kinzel, director of research for Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Among the other members of the committee are:—

Dr. A. V. Astin, director of the National Bureau of Standards; Dr. Mervin J. Kelly, president of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.; Dr. E. N. Stephens, vice-president, central research department, Minnesota, Mining & Manufacturing Company, and Dr. Kinzel, the retiring president.

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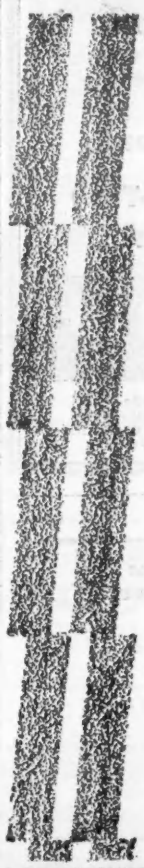

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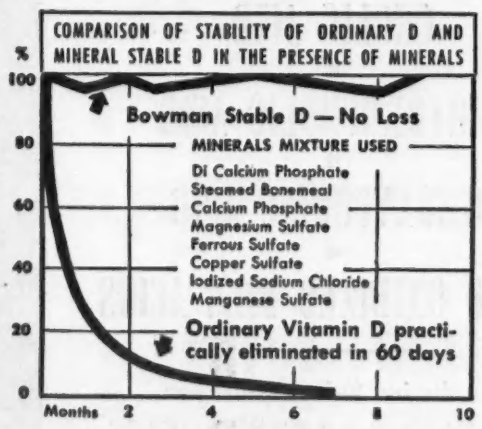

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DuPont to Build Laboratory For Film Department Use

A sales development and technical service laboratory for the film department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will be built in Wilmington, Del., at an estimated cost of nearly $1,000,000. Site preparation on the company's Chestnut Run property on Center road is to begin immediately, and the building is expected to be ready for occupancy by the end of 1955.

The new laboratory will expand duPont's program of service to customers in applications and use of cellophone, acetate and polyethylene films, "Mylar" polyester film, cellulose sponges and sponge yarn, and cellulose bands. The program also includes exploration of markets for all film department products and investigation of industry's need for new types of films. Testing facilities and equipment will be of the latest type and more extensive than those of the present sales development and technical service laboratory which the film department has operated since 1948 in rented quarters at 711 Orange street, Wilmington.

The facilities will include six rooms in which conditions of temperature and humidity may be precisely controlled, and laboratories for package testing, development of packaging machinery and equipment, investigation of problems of printing and package design, testing of electrical properties of materials, and exploration of new uses and new methods of application of film department products. The building will be a one-story steel and masonry structure, facing the present textile research laboratory of the textile fibers department, and will be directly to the west of the sales service laboratory now under construction for the polychemical department.

Farm Bill of Administration Wins Approval in Senate

President Eisenhower won a sweeping legislative victory last week when the senate approved by a vote of 62-28 the administration-sponsored farm bill. The final count, coming after six tumultous days of debate, was forsehadowed earlier when the senate accepted the measure's cornerstone provision, providing for flexible farm price supports ranging from 82½ to 90 percent of parity.

The bill, at week's end, was under consideration by a senate-house conference committee, to iron out differences in the versions passed by the two bodies. Sen. George D. Aiken of Vermont, chairman of the senate agriculture committee and leader of the administration's fight in the senate, felt that senate-house agreement was likely by this week. However, he refused to rule out the possibility of a deadlock.

Major points of difference between the senate and house farm bill center about the range of dairy price supports and the house-approved two-price plan for wheat. The house set dairy supports at 80 percent of parity while the senate fixed 75 percent. The senate made no provision for a two-price wheat plan in its measure.

Export Bank Bill Legalized

President Eisenhower last week signed into law S. 3589, a bill providing for the independent management of the Export-Import Bank under a five-man board of directors. The legislation also calls for the representation of the bank on the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems and increases the bank's lending authority by $500,000,000. The bank is now authorized to lend up to $5,000,000,000.

Oil, Phosphate Leases Up For Sale This, Next Week

The Bureau of Land Management will offer a total of 66.14 acres of Wyoming lang for oil and gas leasing via a competitive bid sale to be held August 18 at 1 p.m., EST. The land is located within the known geologic structure of the Bell Springs field in Carbon County, which is sixteen miles northwest of Rawlins. BLM will offer a total of 560 acres of land about six miles west of Powell County, Mont., for phosphate lease at a sale to be held August 25 at 1 p.m., EST.

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Dewey & Almy Names Assistant to Sales V.P.

Appointment of Donald B. McCammond as assistant to the vice-president and general sales manager was announced last week by Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass. Paul Y. Clinton was appointed a member of the administrative sales staff for specific assignments on sales analysis, it was announced at the same time. Mr. McCammond was formerly eastern manager of public relations for Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Coconut, Peanut Yield

—Continued from page 4

growth. Although 3,400,000,000 coconuts were produced in India in 1952, over 1,000,000 coconuts were imported mostly from Ceylon, supplemented by imports of 19,884 long tons of copra and 24,366 tons of coconut oil.

Production at the present rate of growth based on the 1951 output would be an estimated 3,456,000,000 coconuts at the end of 1960-61. However, taking into account increase in population and increased needs of the Indian soap industry, estimated demand for coconuts and coconut products at the end of 1960-61 would be 4,257,000,000 nuts.

ICCC's proposed short-term program for stepping up production will entail the operation of demonstration plots to prove the efficiency of improved methods of manuring and cultivation, doing intensive educational work among growers, and providing an effective and extensive plant protection service. The bulk of the coconut growers of India, on whom will fall the ultimate burden of stepping up the production, are small scale cultivators.

Pests and diseases control measures, recommended by the ICCC, wll be encouraged, particularly in Travancore-Cochin State where the leaf and root diseases are responsible for considerable reduction in the yield of the coconut palms. Long-term measures will include steps to increase the area under coconut and to continue to supply quality coconut seedlings to growers.

Definite provisions for securing correct statistics on the coconut industry in India and for expansion of the two research stations are included in the proposed second five-year plan. Expenditures for these would be borne entirely by the central government; the balance of the costs would be shared equally by the Indian government and the states.

Cyanamid Tells of Changes

—Continued from page 4

Frank W. Miner, district sales manager in Chicago.

The New York sales office will cover New York, New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland. The Chicago office will cover Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. The New York office is currently in operation, while it is expected that the Chicago office will be opened by the end of the year. Sales outside the New York and Chicago districts will be handled through the New York headquarters office of the department until other sales offices have been set up.

Dr. Weith joined Cyanamid in 1947 as a research chemist at the firm's Stamford research laboratories. In 1949 he was named technical representative of the synthetic organic chemicals department of the industrial chemicals division, and became a product supervisor of that department in 1951. He became technical director of the division's manufacturers chemicals department in 1952, and held that position until 1953 when he became assistant to the director of sales of what is now the petrochemicals department.

Mr. Voss joined the company in 1951 at the Idaho Falls, Ida., plant operated by the company for the atomic energy commission. In 1953 he transferred to the intermediate and rubber chemicals department of the organic chemicals division as a technical sales representative. He held his post until present appointment.

Mr. Miner joined Cyanamid in 1947 as a research chemist. He transferred to the former Calco chemical divsion as a technical assistant in 1949 and later joined the firm's new product development department as a field representative. He was appointed assistant director of the accountability department for the Idaho Falls atomic energy plant in 1951, and held this position until he went to the manufacturers chemicals department of the industrial chemicals division as a technical sales representative. In 1954 he was named assistant to the department manager.

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ANTIMONY—20 cs, Waxson Geach, Liverpool
OXIDE—322 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—1,750 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
750 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Guaranty Trust & Co, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—200 bgs, Catania
1,875 bgs, Naples
ARSENIC, WHITE—102 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
2,800 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
1,194 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Port Elizabeth
740 bgs, Ruberoid Co, Lourenco Marques
BALSAM—5 dms, Ungerer & Co, La Libertad
5 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Acajutla
BEESWAX—27 bgs, Reaud Geck Corp, Puerto Barrios
25 bgs, Reaud Geck Corp, Ciudad Trujillo
25 bgs Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
34 bgs, Curacao Trdg. Co, Ciudad Trujillo
32 bgs E Vadillo Ruiz, Santiago
11 bgs, H Fabien Corp, Havana
15 bgs, Reaud Geck Corp, Havana
2 bale, Reaud Geck Corp, Havana
20 bgs, E A Bromund & Co, La Libertad
27 bgs, Reaud Geck Corp, San Jose
38 bgs, San Jose
10 bgs, Havana
BENZOIN GUM—14 cs, Meer Corp, Singapore
41 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Singapore
BISMUTH—89 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
SUBCARBONATE—1 dm, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
CALCIUM ARSENATE—1 bx, Cerrode Pasco Corp, Callao
CARBONATE—300 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
CAMPHOR OIL—50 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kobe
5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Yokohama
3 dms, Felton Chemical Co, Yokohama
8 dms, Givaudan Corp, Keelung
10 dms, Ungerer & Co, Keelung
CANANGA OIL—4 dms, George Uhe Co, Tandjong Priok
17 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—222 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Cabedelo
125 bgs, A J Murray & Co, Rio de Janeiro
CASEIN—3,000 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
1,920 bgs, Buenos Aires
4,000 bgs, Tuoman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
714 bgs, Herbert A H Behrens, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Bordeaux
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—219 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
CASSIA—448 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—1,250 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Bangkok
1,024 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Salvador
8,470 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
8,394 bgs, David Levin, Bahia
1,700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Bahia
OIL—200 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
118 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Madras
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—340 bgs, Bordeaux
CHLORAL HYDRATE—15 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—5 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Colombo
10 dms, Chase National Bank, Colombo
4 dms, George Uhe Co, Colombo
QUILLS—100 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
100 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Colombo
100 bls, Calvert Vavasseur & Co, Colombo
100 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—6 dms, Consumers Import Co, Colombo
COALTAR DYES—6 dms, Caldwell & Co, Antwerp
6 dms, Rotterdam
1 can, Rotterdam
COCHINEAL—24 bgs, Herman Hollander, Callao
COCONUT OIL—802 tons, Colgate Palmolive Peet Co, Cebu
250 tons, Ludo & Luym Corp, Cebu
275 tons, Colgate Palmolive Peet Co, Manila
200 tons, Zamboanga
706 tons, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Kristiansund
COPAL GUM—180 bgs, Lum H Scheel, Manila
167 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi
250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Matadi
250 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
17 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Matadi
833 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Matadi
41 bkts, Guaranty Trust Co, Macassar
33 bkts, Brown Bros, Macassar
75 bkts, Bank of Manhattan Co, Macassar
334 bkts, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Macassar
130 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
117 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
45 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Macassar
39 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
44 bkts, Bankers Trust Co, Macassar
47 bkts, Macassar
CORIANDER SEED—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Casablanca
COTTON LINTERS—104 bls, New England Waste Co, Recife
CRESYLIC ACID—1,008 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
DERRIS ROOT—130 bls, Abidjan
DEXTRIN—750 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
DUBOISIA LEAVES—9 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co, Brisbane
EARTH COLORS—45 cks, Adelphi Paint & Color Works, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS EXTRACT—1,993 bgs, International Expediters, Fremantle
OIL—30 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
1 cs, Adelaide
FENUGREEK SEED—150 bgs, Wm E Martin, Casablanca
FERRIC SULFATE—110 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
FISHLIVER OIL—1 dm, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—102,152 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
106,460 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
172,486 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
110,496 bbls, Ballard Oil Co, Punta Cardon
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALL, OX—10 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne
1 cs, Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne
13 dms, Sydney
SHEEP—3 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne
17 dms, Sydney
2 cks, Sydney
GELATIN—206 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
122 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Hamburg
44 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
5 cs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Hull
36 dms, D H Burdett, London
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Liverpool
GERANIUM OIL—5 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Mombasa
1 dm, Tech Agencies & Commodities, Algiers
GINGER—477 bgs, Public National Bank, Port Harcourt
128 bgs, Wm E Martin, Lagos
GLUE—40 dms, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
BONE—363 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
STOCK—519 bdls, First National Boston, Barranquilla
699 bdls, H Remis & Co, Barranquilla
162 bls, Tampico
119 bls, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—249 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Mombasa
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
1,056 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
250 bgs, National City Bank, Colombo
GYPSUM—5,253 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
200 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
HAKELIVER OIL—24 dms, Collett Week Nibecker, Valparaiso
HINOKI OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Yokohama
p-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID—10 cks, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
INDIGO POWDER—10 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
220 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
IODINE, CRUDE—80 kgs, North Atlantic Fertilizer & Chemical Co, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—3 bg, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Cristobal
LACTOSE—700 bgs, Chas L Huisking & Co, London
500 kgs, Nestle Co, Liverpool
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Cochin
28 dms, Credit Suisse, Cochin
26 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
18 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
6 dms, Fuerst Bros, Cochin
LIME OIL—1 dm, Orbis Products Co, Port Au Prince
7 dms, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
LIVER CONCENTRATE—26 dms, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
POWDER—110 cs, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—1,904 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
160 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Portimac
POWDER—59 bgs, H A Gogarty, Genoa
MACE—22 cs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Macassar
7 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Macassar
7 cs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
15 cs, Karl H Dandes & E Balint, Grenada
28 cs, John Holt & Co, Grenada
77 cs, Macassar
MAGNESITE—5,600 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—75 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
SILICATE—50 cs, Aceto Chemical Co, London
TRISILICATE—40 cs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—1,720 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Tumaco
3,052 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Tumaco
EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
2,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MENTHOL—160 cs, Garrigues Stewart & Davies, Santos
50 cs, Consumers Import Co, Santos
110 cs, P A Dunkel & Co, Santos
MERCURY—50 flks, Fleischman Burd & Co, Tampico
METHYLENE BLUE—10 dms, L & R Organic Products, Rotterdam
MICRANTHUM HAYATA OIL—5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Keelung
MOLASSES—570 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—1,500 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
100 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
MUSTARD SEED—460 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—220 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Hull
NAPHTHALENE—1,624 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Middlesbrough
NICKEL ACETATE—25 bgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Bremen
SULFATE—50 bgs, Amplex Chemical Co, Bremen
NUTMEG—300 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Grenada
250 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Grenada
37 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Macassar
37 bgs, A G Dunn, Macassar
32 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Macassar
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—8 dms, Bank of London & SA, Rio de Janeiro
OITICICA OIL—100 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Fortaleza
OLIBANUM GUM—120 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Aden
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, National City Bank, Seville
100 dms, Chemical Bank, Seville
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
50 dms, Hanover Bank, Seville
75 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Barcelona
100 dms, C Orlando & Co, Marseilles
100 dms, National City Bank, Barcelona
50 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Barcelona
25 dms, J Victori & Co, Barcelona
300 dms, Barcelona
OURICURY WAX—125 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Bahia
b-OXYNAPHTHOIC ACID—6 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Genoa
PALM OIL—393 tons, Stein Hall & Co, Belawan Deli
212 tons, Canada Packers Ltd, Matadi
132 tons, Swift Canadian Co, Matadi
2,271 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
150 dms, Matadi
300 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—88 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanga
17 crts, H J Lepow, Tanga
38 cs, S B Penick & Co, Dar es Salaam
17 crts, S B Penick & Co, Dar es Salaam
279 cs, American Ferment Co, Colombo
28 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Colombo
56 cs, H A Gogarty, Colombo
62 cs, Whitehall Shipping Co, Mombasa
20 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
25 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Mombasa
6 crts, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
30 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
PATCHOULI OIL—2 dms, Olson Sales Agency, Penang
10 dms, Ungerer & Co, Penang
4 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
4 dms, Roure-Dupont Manufacturing Co, Penang
3 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Penang
4 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Penang
6 dms, Volkart Bros, Penang
PEATMOSS—5,900 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
810 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
1,000 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
1,000 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Gelco Inc, Bremen
325 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,152 bls, Lewis International Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
440 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
240 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
40 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
70 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
48 bgs, Affiliated Produce Co, Hamburg
14 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, London
80 bgs, R Badenhop Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, Dalamal & Sons, Cochin
160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
112 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
70 bgs, G H Winram, Singapore
200 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
41 bgs, Rotterdam
440 bgs, Cochin
WHITE — 72 bgs, Transoceanic Trading Co, Pangkal Pinang
123 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangkal Pinang
16 bgs, George Uhe Co, London
PETITGRAIN OIL—11 dms, Ungerer & Co, Buenos Aires
6 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—261,588 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
133,082 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
201,443 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
233,499 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
50 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
80 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENE—53 dms, Rotterdam
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM ALUM—112 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—154 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Hamburg
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—20 dms, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
10 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,487 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
1,700 bgs, American Tanners Trading Ltd, Buenos Aires
1,019 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RED, DIRECT DYE—10 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Genoa
IRON OXIDE—42 bgs, J Lee Smith, Hull
653 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Malaga
RICE STARCH—100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Alexandria
RUBIDIUM CARBONATE—1 cs, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Hamburg
RUTIN—12 bgs, Sydney
SAGO FLOUR—289 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Singapore
SALICYLIC ACID—41 cks, R J Saunders, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD OIL—3 cs, Roure-Dupont Manufacturing Co, Madras
26 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Madras
SANDARAC GUM—4 bgs, G H Lincks, Casablanca
SEEDLAC—65 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
350 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
500 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Bangkok
300 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
900 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
2,000 bgs, H C Smith, Calcutta
300 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
350 bgs, Calcutta
600 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, H S Khorana, Bangkok
500 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
300 bgs, Commercial Alcohols Ltd, Bangkok
250 bgs, Bangkok
SELENIUM METAL POWDER—30 cs, Daiichi Bussankaisha, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—329 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, Cutuco
SHARKLIVER OIL—110 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—500 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Parks & Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Calcutta
BLEACHED—60 dms, C H Timm, Liverpool
SODIUM p-AMINOSALICYLATE—10 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Hamburg
CYANIDE—446 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
134 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
134 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Middlesbrough
FERROCYANIDE—400 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
METAVANADATE—2 dms, European Chemical Co, Hamburg
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TRICHLOROACETATE—1 cs, Orlex Dyes & Chemicals Corp, Bremen
SPERMACETI WAX—200 ctns, Glasgow
SULFUR, PRECIPITATED—50 cs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Liverpool
TALC—500 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
500 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
TANKAGE—403 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Montevideo
TANNING EXTRACT—8 dms, Geigy Co, Bremerhaven
TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,500 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
2,000 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
THIOUREA DIOXIDE—25 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
THYME LEAVES—72 bls, F L Kraemer, Marseille
TONKA BEANS—69 cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Rio de Janeiro
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—212 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLPHOSPHATE—1 dm, Naftone Inc., Rotterdam
UREA, SYNTHETIC—2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough.
VANILLA BEANS—14 cs, P H Petry, Marseille
VENETIAN RED—160 bgs, J Lee Smith, Hull
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Port au Prince
2 dms, Givaudan Corp, Tandjong Priok
WATTLE BARK—2,770 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—921 bgs, River Plate Corp, Mombasa
WHITING—1,120 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
800 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—80 dms, Bank of N Y, Melbourne
52 dms, Bank of N Y, Adelaide
71 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
48 dms, Lanaetex Products Inc, Nagoya
75 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
YACCA GUM—157 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Adelaide
153 bgs, Commercial Bank of Australia, Adelaide
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—13 dms, Berkshire Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
ZINC CHLORIDE—6 dms, Standard International Corp, Rotterdam
ZIRCON SAND—900 bgs, Berkshire Chemicals Inc, Brisbane

Baltimore

FENUGREEK SEED—100 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Casablanca
TALC—1,456 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux

Boston

LOCUST BEAN FLOUR—30 bgs, Catania
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Bangkok

Los Angeles

AGAR—20 cs, Moorhead & Co, Yokohama
20 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Yokohama
CODLIVER OIL—10 dms, Nutro Dog Food Co, Oslo
COPAL GUM—70 bkts, H W Peabody Co, Singapore
COPRA—448 long tons, Procter & Gamble Mfg Co, Nasipit
806—long tons, Procter & Gamble Mfg Co, Cebu
800 long tons Procter & Gamble Mfg Co, Dumaguete
500 long tons, Procter & Gamble Mfg Co, Jolo
CAKE—6,720 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
5,600 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
2,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Cebu
3,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
CUMIN SEED—96 bgs, Overseas Shipping Co, Antwerp
DILL SEED—112 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bombay
FISHMEAL—1,435 bgs, Ilo
1,774 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
2,208 bgs, Lindfors Chemical Co, Chimbote
1,436 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Chimbote
HERRINGMEAL—666 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
20,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Oslo
PALM OIL— 385 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Belawan Deli
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—18,200 tons, The Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
385 tons, Swift & Co, Belawan Deli
UREA—1,460 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Oslo

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Middlesbrough
BONEMEAL—5,000 bgs, Calcutta
6,216 bgs, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—1,212 bgs, Girard Trust Co, Antwerp
COTTON LINTERS—243 bls, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Rotterddam
CRYOLITE—2,125 tons, Penna Salt Manufacturing Co, Ivigtut
EPSOM SALT—600 bgs, Hamburg
FISHLIVER OIL—50 dms, Yokohama
MOLASSES—766,395 gals, Vita
715,025 gals, Bufadero
503,369 gals, Pastelillo
PEATMOSS—2,500 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—395,906 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
114,928 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
116,800 bbls, The Texas Co, Brighton
111,225 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
335,641 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Umsaid
465,420 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
118,938 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
114,740 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
111,081 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Amuay Bay
251,011 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
204,155 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
221,036 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Amuay Bay
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—230 bgs, Rotterdam
UREA—2,000 bgs, Middlesbrough
551 bgs, Antwerp
WHITING—2,800 bgs, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—7,560 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—4,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Three Rivers
BONE—295 tons, J W Hall, Buenos Aires
BONEMEAL—197 tons, J W Hall, Buenos Aires
100 tons, J W Hall, Rosario
CASEIN—400 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
COPAL GUM—10 bkts, D Hecht & Co, Hong Kong
COPRA—400 tons, American Trust & Co, Cebu
CEBU—500 tons, American Trust & Co, Legaspi
GELATIN—52 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—250 dms, A Giurlani & Bro, Leghorn
258 dms, A Giurlani & Bros, Malaga
200 dms, Malaga
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Frazar & Hansen, Bremen
350 bls, Trans Sphere Trdg Corp, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—123,815 bbls, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Umsaid
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—200 pkgs, H J Boutin & Son, Gothenburg
SAFFRON—2 cs, Parodi Erminio & Co, Genoa
SESAME SEED—750 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
3,625—bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Corinto
125 bgs, Lastreto Phillips, Corinto
110 bgs, Corinto
HULLED—100 bgs, Lastreto Phillips, Corinto
250 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Corinto
784 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—75 dms, Crown Chemican Co, Genoa
WHITING—1,600 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—33 bbls, Antwerp

Upjohn Co. Makes Research Grants For Fellowships to 2 Universities

Research grants totalling $5,500 to two universities have been announced by Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. A grant of $3,000 was made to the University of Pennsylvania for the support of a fellowship in the School of Veterinary Medicine. A grant of $2,500 was made to the University of Cincinnati. This grant will be used by the university's College of Medicine for a fellowship in the department of pharmacology.

Plastics Use In Building Meeting Topic

—Continued from page 7

ments of their application to building design. A talk on "Evaluating Plastics for Building Application" will be given by Tyler S. Rogers, technical consultant for Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Rogers will examine the present uses of plastics in buildings with attention to some of the existing physical properties and limitations.

A session on specific applications of plastics in building will have two speakers during the morning:—John S. Berkson, president of Alsynite Corporation of America, San Diego, Calif., and O. L. Pierson, of Rohm & Haas Company at Bristol, Pa. Mr. Berkson will speak on "Light-Transmitting Panels" and Mr. Pierson will present a paper on "Glazing and Interior Illumination," in which he will cover light-transmitting plastics, excluding lighting fixtures. The paper will encompass the principal plastics and their properties and uses in skylights, glazing, luminous ceilings.

During the afternoon R. N. Kennedy, of the expanded plastics division of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., will present a paper on "Thermal Insulators and Vapor Seals." Mr. Kennedy will discuss the uses of foam plastics for insulation or vapor barriers. A. T. Waldelich, vice-president and manager of Austin Company, Cleveland, Ohio, will offer a paper entitled, "Structural Panels," in which he will discuss the uses of plastics in sandwich walls and similar prefabricated structural panels. The final paper of the day, "Surfacing and Decorative Uses," will be presented by Hiram McCann, editor of *Modern Plastics*. Mr. McCann's paper will be devoted to plastic flooring, wall surfacing, ceiling surfacing except light-transmitting panels, work surfaces, etc.

Plastics in Heating

The meeting on October 28 will have two papers during a continued session on specific applications, this time referring specifically to plastics in heating, air condition and plumbing. Dr. John S. Whitaker, of Bakelite Company, at Bloomfield, N. J., will speak on "Plastic Piping." He will discuss the materials that have been used for plastic piping, the uses to which the piping has been put, its effectiveness, limitations and possibilities. A talk on "Plastic Ducts and Conduits" will be given by Dr. Raymond B. Seymour, executive vice-president and general manager of Atlas Mineral Products Corporation, Mertztown, Pa.

A session on standards and codes for plastics in building will hear two papers. The first will be on "Standards for Plastic Products," by Dr. Gordon M. Kline, chief of the organic and fibrous materials division of the National Bureau of Standards. Dr. Kline will review the development of standards for plastics building products, the efforts currently under way here and abroad to develop standards and the need for a comprehensive program to develop testing methods and engineering data as a basis for sound technical standards. F. J. Rarig, assistant secretary of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, will speak on "Building Codes." Mr. Rarig will discuss the legal status of the building codes and the regulation of plastics under building codes. Included in the talk will be the jurisdiction, expansion of jurisdiction, scope of building codes, theory of materials controls, comparison with insurance rating boards standards, prewar and postwar codes.

A final session will be held on "Future Uses of Plastics in Building." Dr. John A. Bjorksten, president of Bjorksten Research Laboratories, Madison, Wis., will speak on "The Future of Plastics in Building." He will review the contribution of the plastics industry to the building field, and its present and future possibilities, pointing out that plastics contribute light weight and speedy construction. A round-table discussion will follow with Dr. Bjorksten; George Clark, president of Formica Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Raymond Foster Boyer, director of the physical research laboratory for Dow Chemical Company, as the participants.

MCA Hits HEW 'Accuracy'

—Continued from page 5

and water are two of our important natural resources and must be protected. For this reason, of the approximately $300,000,000 annual research budget of the industry, a significant amount is devoted to the study of air and water pollution abatement problems. During recent years it has been standard practice and policy of chemical manufacturers not to authorize new plant construction which does not include provision for the treatment and elimination of water- and airborne contaminants. In older plants, modernization programs in many cases have provided effective abatement facilities. It has been estimated that from 2½ to 4 percent of all construction costs in the chemical industry are for pollution control equipment. The over-all annual expenditures of the chemical industry for pollution control are estimated to be about $40,000,000.

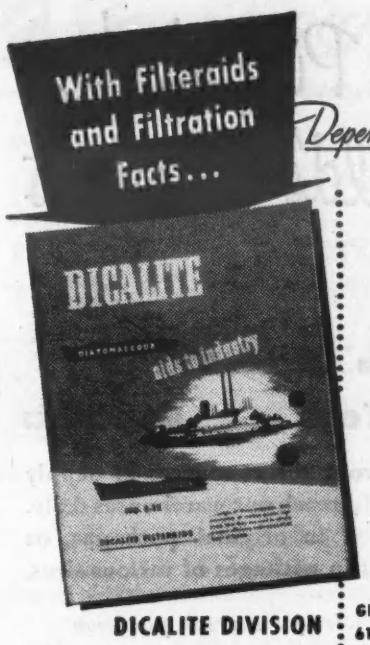
The MCA is currently sponsoring, at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, a fundamental research project on the maintenance of rivers so that their regenerative powers are not destroyed and a healthy aquatic life balance can be maintained. This project is now in its second year.

"One important source of technical information in this field is the 'Air Pollution Abatement Manual' prepared by our association's air pollution abatement committee. This manual represents nearly five years of work by the most competent experts available in our industry and contains twelve chapters devoted to various phases of the subject, including a bibliography which is kept up to date with supplements. A copy of this manual is sent herewith, and you will note the substantial number of technical references arising from research work already accomplished. In accordance with our practice of supplying this manual free to public officials concerned with these matters, copies have already been furnished to members of your staff.

Other Activities Noted

"The chemical industry, through the MCA and other groups, has many other activities to promote pollution abatement. At least one national conference on the subject is held each year, with proceedings subsequently published. The air pollution abatement and water pollution abatement committees of this association are working continually with federal, state, and local officials and private groups to solve industrial waste problems and to advance the arts of pollution abatement. In addition, our committees are planning pollution abatement 'workshops' in chemical plant communities, in order to assist in solving stubborn pollution problems at their source.

"Through our membership of the national technical task committee on industrial wastes, we have had the pleasure of working with personnel of the Cincinnati Environmental Health Center. We look forward to a continuation of these contacts and want you to know that we will be happy to cooperate with you at any time in connection with the new Taft Sanitary Engineering Center or any other projects of your department in this field."



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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

Price changes in the essential oils market last week were all downward, it was noted. Mexican, distilled, lime oil was reduced 25c. per pound while Floridian orange oil slipped 5c. per pound. The declines in these two citrus oils were part of the softening price trend currently prevailing among the citrus group. Without exception, supplies of orange, lime and lemon oil were in excellent shape. Consumption of these oils has lagged somewhat to date, due to the relatively cool weather, which has affected consumption of soft drinks, a major consuming outlet for this group. Spearmint oil prices continued to weaken as evidence of a good sized crop became more evident. Spot quotations on this oil declined 35c. per pound during the week, it was noted.

On the whole, the essential oils group remained unchanged, pricewise, despite firm positions in several oils. Camphor and citronella oils continued in tight supply with no sign of any early improvement in supply. Petitgrain oil was quite strong as was artificial sassafras.

The bulk of the price activity last week was in the seeds and spices group. With the exception of a 2c. decline in West Indian mace, all price changes were upward, it was noted. Dutch caraway seed advanced ¾c. per pound, reflecting the strength in the market at origin. The overall supply was expected to be short compared to the extent of demand in the world market for this commodity. Crop carryover this year was reported to be smaller than in other years. Indian celery seed was ½c. higher per pound while the French variety held unchanged. Ceylon cinnamon #2 and "0000" grade advanced 1½c. and 2c. per pound, respectively.

Other items to changes were pepper and ginger. The former advanced 12c. per pound, on spot while white pepper was up 2c. per pound. Jamaica ginger was advanced as was Sierra Leone quality. Jamaica pimento was also boosted with the spot quotation up 2c. over the preceding week's close. Zanzibar clove was advanced 3c. per pound for the second straight advance in as many weeks. Moroccan coriander seed was ½c. higher.

Price Trends

Advanced

Caraway seed, Dutch, ¾c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, #2, 1½c. per lb.
"0000," 2c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 3c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb.
Jamaica, #2, 1c. per lb.
#3, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, 12c. per lb.
white, 2c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Dutch, 1½c. per lb.
Polish, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, lime, Mexican, distilled, 25c. per lb.
Orange, Florida, 5c. per lb.
Spearmint, 35c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 14, 1953
137.82	137.90	137.69	151.31

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—The spot market continued to strengthen in bois de rose oil last week. Quotations were advanced in some quarters with the market low moving up 20c. per pound to $4.25.

Camphor—There was no change, pricewise, on spot, last week. Shipping prices on camphor sassafrassy were reported to have eased somewhat but the outlook for any immediate improvement in supply was dim, it was said. Current prices on white oil ranged from 31c. to 38c. per pound while sassafrassy was quoted at 38c. to 45c. per pound. Artificial sassafras (camphor 1.070) remained very firm at 85c. to $1.10 per pound. Supplies were quite tight.

Cedarwood—Demand for cedarwood oil continued at a good pace. Supplies remain tight and no early improvement was expected, it was said. Current prices ranged from $1 to $1.30 per pound.

Citronella—The spot market continued very firm. Supplies were short and expected to remain tight for some time. The low prices of the past year were said to have discouraged production in primary centers with the result that world demand exceeds supply. Guatemala has not contributed to any appreciable extent and the civil war there has effectively removed that country as a production source this year, it was felt.

Cubeb—There were no reported price changes in this oil last week. Current quotations ranged from $4.50 to $6 per pound.

Dillweed—There continues to be little activity, pricewise, in this oil. The first production from this year's crop was not expected until next month, according to some trade sources and the size of the crop is still dependent, to some extent, upon favorable weather conditions. Since it is essentially important that the crop be harvested at the exact stage that the flavor of the oil is most similar to that of the herb itself, harvesting usually is staggered over a three to four week period. The current price on dillweed oil ranged from $3.75 to $4.30 per pound.

Geranium—The market was quiet, on spot. Shipping prices remained firm, on the whole. Supplies were adequate to meet current consumer demand.

Ginger—Despite higher root costs, the spot market has not indicated any increase in ginger oils prices. That there would be, appeared inevitable, however. The outlook for the ginger crop was for a tightening supply with higher prices, in the offing. Replacement prices for the oil will therefore be higher. How soon, sellers of ginger oil will be forced to reflect the higher costs was a matter for conjecture and dependent upon size of existing stocks of ginger oil and the extent of demand.

Lemon—There was no change in lemon oil last week. Supplies continued to be freely available while demand held steady. The relatively cool Summer weather, to date, has had the effect of rounding off the usual seasonal peak in demand, some sources averred. Prices, on the whole, exhibited weakness with shading reported in some directions.

Lime—The spot market was definitely weak on this item in view of the lessened consumption this summer, to date. Spot prices declined 25c. per pound on the Mexican distilled, lime oil with current quotations ranging from $4 to $6 per pound.

Ocotea Cymbarum—The spot market continued very firm last week. Demand was about unchanged while supplies continued tight. Current quotations ranged from $1 to $1.50 per pound.

Orange—Lower spot prices on Florida orange oil were heard last week. The spot market was down 5c. per pound with current quotations at 55c. to $1.25 per pound. California oil was pegged at 60c. to $1.25 per pound. Supplies were plentiful.

Spearmint—The spot market continued to weaken on this oil last week. Prices declined 35c. per pound and were currently quoted at $4.35 to $5.50 per pound. Indications of the crop size to date were that it was comparatively large.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Butyrate—Production of amyl butyrate (isoamyl butyrate) totaled 30,000 pounds in 1953, according to the United States Tariff Commission. Sales of this item also totaled 30,000 pounds with a reported overall value of $21,000 and a unit value of 69c. per pound.

Ethyl Butyrate—The Tariff Commission reported production of ethyl butyrate last year at 214,000 pounds with sales reported at 198,000 pounds. Total sales value was $138,000 with a unit value of 69c. per pound.

Geranyl Acetate—Production of geranyl acetate in 1953 aggregated 30,000 pounds, according to Tariff Commission figures. Sales in that period totaled 27,000 pounds

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended August 6

New York

Black pepper: 70 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Cassia (31 lots), 3,513 bales: filthy.
Cloves (2 lots), 300 bags: filthy.
Gum Karaya (2 lots), 184 bags: filthy.
Juniper Berries, 76 bags: insects.
Kola Nuts, 100 bags: wormy.
Mustard Seed (2 lots), 200 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 64 bags: moldy and wormy.
Turmeric, 40 bags: insects.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

with a reported value of $35,000 and a unit value of $1.32 per pound.

Linalool—Production of linalool in 1953 totaled 251,000 pounds, the Tariff Commission reports. Overall sales aggregated 48,000 pounds whose sales value was reported at $238,000. Unit value was $4.93 per pound.

Ionones—Overall production of alpha, beta and mixed alpha-beta ionone in 1953 was 159,000 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. Production of alpha ionone totaled 10,000 pounds with sales at 9,000 pounds and a total value of $47,000. The unit value of this compound was $5.36 per pound. Production of beta ionone last year amounted to 111,000 pounds with a sales value of 69,000 pounds and an overall sales value of $290,000 and a unit value of $4.18 per pound. Production of ionone (alpha and beta) was 38,000 pounds with sales of 34,000 pounds. Overall sales value totaled $101,000 with the unit value at $2.95 per pound.

Miscellaneous

Caraway Seed—Dutch caraway seed prices advanced ¾c. per pound last week on spot, reflecting the higher shipping prices reported from Holland. There were some observers in the trade who were of the opinion that the market at origin would continue to rise with consequent further advancing of prices here.

It has been stated that the overall supply situation on Dutch caraway indicated a shortening of supplies as demand is increased. The crop carryover this year was estimated to be below the world consumption level of caraway seed. There were some factors which could alter this situation, however, it was pointed out. It was possible, according to some quarters, that stocks in farmers hands have been underestimated. In such case the supply situation might be better than it appears. Furthermore, if consumer demand on caraway seed does not come up to anticipated levels, the supply-demand balance would be more equitable.

Celery Seed—Indian celery seed advanced ½c. per pound last week. The current price on this quality was 14½c. per pound. French celery seed was quoted at 48c. per pound.

Cinnamon—Ceylon No. 2 cinnamon was advanced 1½c. per pound last week, on spot, and was quoted at 48c. per pound. "0000" grade was also higher being quoted at 60c., on spot, an increase of 2c. per pound.

Clove—Zanzibar clove continued to firm last week. Spot quotations advanced 3c. per pound. Current quotations ranged from 65c. to 66c. per pound. Madagascar clove was unchanged at 53c. to 54c. per pound.

Coriander Seed—Moroccan coriander seed advanced ½c. per pound on spot. The current quotation on this quality was 9½c. per pound. Roumanian seed was steady at 7½c. per pound.

Ginger—African ginger prices advanced 1c. per pound last week, on spot. The current price on this quality was 31c. per pound. Jamaica ginger was firmer also. Number 2 grade was up 1c. to 36c. per pound while number 3 grade ginger was quoted at 34c., also a 1c. increase. Jamaica No. 1 quality was quoted more or less nominally at 45c. to 50c. per pound. There were very few lots of this grade to be had, according to trade reports.

Mace—Siauw No. 1 was steady with quotations ranging from $1.28 to $1.29 per pound. West Indian mace was down 2c. per pound, on spot, and was quoted at $1.28 to $1.29 per pound.

Pepper—The spot market advanced sharply on black pepper last week. By late in the week the price had advanced 12c. per pound and was quoted at $1.02 to $1.05 per pound. White pepper was quoted at $1.02 to $1.03 per pound, an increase of 2c. per pound. The spot supply picture is extremely tight and the few arrivals that are filtering in will do little to relieve it during August. Not until late August, early September, can the situation be altered. While July shipments from India were about 1,100 tons, those that were shipped during the early part of the month, in time to make August delivery were barely 400 tons. The Sarawak shipments for July were also large, approximately 600 tons, but here too only a very small part of these, 200 tons at best, will be available for consumption, during August. As a result, no relief is apparent in the immediate future.

The more distant positions are much better protected. Arrivals during the first half of September are going to be large. Competitive offerings of newcrop Lam-

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pong are increasing daily. These, if nothing else, will check India's enthusiasm and along with Sarawak shipments can provide a comfortable supply situation for our market during the last quarter of the year.

A review of the import statistics for the last seven months shows that the trade, while presently strapped for supplies, should not be in too bad shape unless the lower average level of prices has broadened consumption substantially. Compared with last year, which saw a total of 8,034 tons of black pepper landed in the first eight months, this year's comparative period should see 8,320 tons landed if estimated imports for the latter four months prove correct.

The spot market in red peppers was noted to be unchanged, pricewise. New-crop offerings of Hontakas are attracting attention and indications are that fairly sizable shipments will be needed. Growing conditions certainly will hinder domestic production. Even the milder types such as Turkish have begun to feel the pressure of demand.

Pimento—Spot prices advanced 2c. per pound last week on Jamaican pimento. It was quoted at 92c. per pound. Mexican pimento was nominal.

Poppy Seed—Argentine poppy seed advanced ½c. per pound to 17½-18c, nominal. Dutch seed was up 1½c., at 22c. while Polish seed advanced 1c. to 20c. Turkish poppy seed advanced ½c. to 18c. per pound.

Vanilla Beans—The market in vanilla beans continued very firm, both on spot and at primary sources of production. Replacement costs figured on shippers' asking prices were said to warrant further advances on spot goods but dealers here have been trying to keep prices down as much as possible without shrinking profit margins to an impossible level.

The trade has consistently tried to keep prices to the consumer as low as possible since fear has been expressed repeatedly that consumption of vanilla beans would be adversely affected by a continued rise in prices. Efforts to educate the growers as to this fact have been largely ineffective, it appears. In the production of vanilla, a large group of small growers predominates and supplies the bulk of vanilla grown, according to trade sources. Thus an attitude of "get while the getting is good" prevails, with little thought for the future. Despite fears of a possible decline in vanilla consumption, it would not be appreciable since vanilla, whatever its price, has a prennial popularity in the food flavoring field.

SAACI Golf Outing Draws A Record Gathering of 290

An outdoor clam bake, held by the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry at the Tamarack Country Club, Greenwich, Conn., last week attracted a record attendance for a SAACI August golf outing. Some 290 members and guests attended the bake and 180 participated in the golf tournament.

Winners of the golf tournament were as follows:—

Class A—Low gross, Stanley Eysman 75, Percy Pyne 80; low net, Joe Ruvane 85-14-71, M. A. Middleman 86-15-71; kickers, Ed Jacobi, Tom Morgan.

Class B—Low gross, A. Pflugh 86, D. B. Sterns 86; low net, D. Jackson 94-23-71. D. L. Johnson 94-22-72; kickers, P. E. Truesdale, J. N. Stokes.

Class C—Low gross, R. J. Foy 104, H. Vonoehsen 105; low net, R. W. Meidell 105-35-70; J. Wilson 106-30-76; kickers, Tom Craig, P. Tinsley.

Guests—Low gross, Dr. Wiley 77, E. Elbin 83, W. Watts 83; low net, Robert Strain 97-30-67; J. W. Nagel 99-30-69; Kickers, Ed. Jarmus, A. M. Setapen.

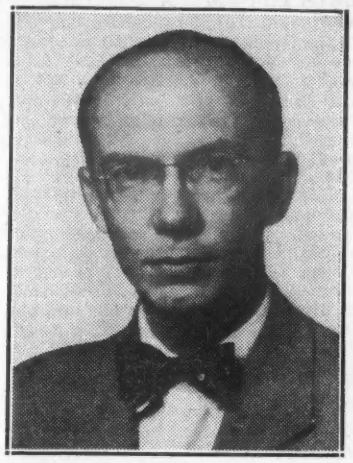
Longest drive—18th hole—(1) D. C. Oskin, (2) G. Kramer. Nearest to pin—3rd hole—Ed Kuhn, 1 foot, 2½ inches.

Revenue Bureau Revamping All Present Tax Regulations

The Internal Revenue Service reported last week that it is busy revamping all existing tax regulations. Required under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the new rules will be issued piecemeal as separate Treasury Department decisions. These decisions, according to Commissioner of Internal Revenue T. Coleman Andrews, will be issued in tentative form under the customary notice-of-rule-making procedure.

While the treasury expects to issue some fifty-nine decisions affecting different sections of the tax law, priority will be given to the shaping of tentative rules dealing with depreciations and with corporate distribution and adjustments.

B. A.-Shawinigan Appointee



Geoffrey K. Wright has been appointed sales manager of B. A.-Shawinigan, Ltd., Montreal, and also assumes responsibility for traffic, advertising and public relations. Mr. Wright joined Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd., as a research chemist at Shawinigan Falls in 1941.

Federal Color Labs Sold

The capital stock of Federal Color Laboratories, Inc., Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been purchased by Norman Eisenstein of Mount Vernon, N. Y. There is no contemplated change in personnel or manufacturing and sales policies, it was said.

Medical Fund Bill to President

The senate last week passed and sent on to the President a measure incorporating the National Fund for Medical Education, with headquarters in New York.

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Texas International Sulphur Makes Dr. Eby A Director

Dr. J. Brian Eby, former chief of Shell Oil Company's Gulf coast geophysical department, and an independent consulting geologist, has been named a director of Texas International Sulphur Company. Dr. Eby will be in charge of the company's explorations for sulfur currently being carried on in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico. Assisting Dr. Eby will be G. P. Salas, of Mexico City, who has been promoted to the post of chief geologist for the company. Texas International employed Dr. Eby as a consulting geologist last year. He participated in such discoveries as the Bolling, Nash, Orchard, Hoskins Mound and Jefferson Island sulfur domes.

Antibiotic Rules Altered

Food and Drug Administration last week announced several amendments to its regulations for the certification of antibiotic drugs. The amendments, all minor in nature, deal with the sections relating to tests and methods of assay for streptomycin and streptomycin-containing drugs, penicillin and penicillin-containing drugs and chlortetracycline and chlortetracycline-containing drugs.

Amsco Names Capizzano, McLaughlin to Sales Posts

John E. Capizzano has been appointed eastern sales manager of American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago. Mr. Capizzano has been with Amsco since 1934. Prior to becoming eastern sales manager he had been operations manager and technical sales representative. He started the company's testing laboratory and had been laboratory director. James V. McLaughlin was named assistant sales manager of the eastern division. Mr. McLaughlin has been associated with Amsco for more than fifteen years as credit manager, and latterly as manager of the eastern offices. Both men will make their headquarters at Amsco's New York office.

Obituaries

Guy S. Dunbar

Guy S. Dunbar, retired president of Burroughs-Wellcome Company, Tuckahoe, N.Y., died August 7 in New York. He was sixty-six years old. Mr. Dunbar joined Burroughs-Wellcome in 1934, later became sales manager, and finally, president, a post which he held for several years until his retirement in 1948.

H. H. Fuller

H. H. Fuller, retired vice-president of Sinclair Refining Company, New York, died August 8 in Miami Beach, Fla. He was sixty-eight years old. Mr. Fuller entered the oil business in 1905 as an employe of Atlantic Refining Company, Newark, N.J., and joined Sinclair in 1919.

He became active in the marketing branch of the industry, and was a manager of bulk sales for the company until 1928, when he became vice-president, and was appointed head of the company's wholesale business.

T. Edward Aldham, vice-president, secretary, and a founder of Fram Corporation, East Providence, R.I., died August 9 in Providence, R.I. He was forty-nine years old.

F. Ernst Baumann, treasurer of Howard Flint Ink Company, Detroit, Mich., died July 30. He was seventy-two years old.

Ferdinand K. Benzing, vice-president and a director of American Maize Products Company, Chicago, died August 9 in that city.

J. Frank Higgins, sales manager for Jamieson, Inc., New York, died August 10 in that city. He was fifty-three years old.

Claude L. Howell, a salesman of petroleum products for the Ossining, N. Y., regional office of Texas Company, New York, died August 11 in Port Chester, N. Y. He was forty-nine years old.

Dr. Lansing S. Wells, chemist with the National Bureau of Standards, died August 8 in Tall Timbers, Md. He was sixty-two years old.

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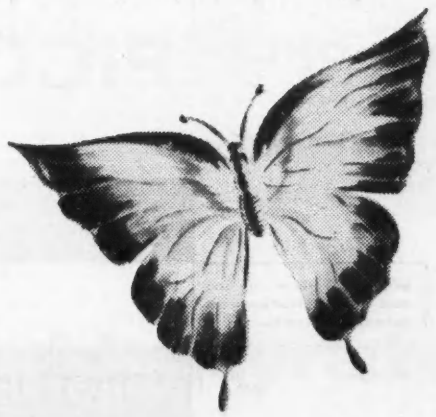
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Protective Coatings Materials

There was some indication last week that the market in general, and the pigments market in particular, were slowly emerging from the summer slump. The trend toward optimism among many producers was amplified by the reports of some that July sales had surpassed not only sales for June, but for the corresponding period in 1953. One producer of earth colors reported June and July as having been excellent sales months. A similar opinion was expressed by a large manufacturer of organic lakes and toners. Those portions of the trade which felt the slowdowns in the automotive and rubber industries were not as seriously affected as had been anticipated by most trade sources.

Although the synthetic resins market showed less speed than the pigments market in recovery from the midyear vacation shutdowns of various buyers, there was evidence that customers would return in greater strength during the latter half of August and during early September. Alkyd resins were subject to keen competition, owing to the large number of producers, but there was some relief indicated as soybean oil prices showed signs of declining for future shipments. The slackness in the automotive industry also made itself felt in the resins field, but producers were of the opinion that the fall-off in consumption from that direction was not as heavy as had been expected.

The dioctyl phthalate market appeared to be more subject to shading than previously last week, as there were some reports that a good many sales were seeking their own price levels. With at least twenty-eight producers competing with one another for business, it looked to many as if the situation would get worse before it became better. A report that phthalic anhydride was showing increased firmness had little or no effect on the market. Di-isooctyl phthalate was said to be as weak, or weaker pricewise, than DOP. Other plasticizers fared better, only in that there were fewer reports of shading.

There was no reported price change for any grade of shellac last week. The market for orange grades continued nominal, with domestic consuming interest slow and spotty. Fillers and inerts were also seasonally off. No price changes were noted. Recovery in sales was expected by early fall. The primary market for Argentine casein remained very firm, with IAPI holding to a strong floor price. Although demand in this country continued slow, spot material was nominal and up fractionally from previous listings. Current shipment prices ran higher than spot.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—An increase in price was expected by producers, due to recent increases of from ½c. to 7/10c. per pound for ingots. According to the Bureau of Census net shipments of atomized and grained powder in June totaled 2,907,000 pounds, as compared with 2,098,000 pounds for May. Shipments of flaked powder amounted to 374,000 pounds, June, as compared with 286,000 pounds for May. June deliveries of paste totaled 1,453,000 pounds, as compared with 1,130,000 pounds for May.

Antimony Oxide—There was no change in price structure. Business was slow. Consumers preferred to buy for immediate requirements.

Bone Black—Demand was moderately slow, with consumers buying only what they needed. Prices continued unchanged from recent increases. Material was quoted at 17c. to 23¼c. per pound, drums, less carlots, freight allowed, depending on quantity. Present output and stocks were available to satisfy all requirements.

Carbon Black—The following figures, in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks, and exports of carbon black, as reported by the Bureau of Mines:—

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
June, 1954	82,082	31,170	113,252
May, 1954	87,682	31,989	119,671
June, 1953	97,320	38,520	135,840

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
June, 1954	91,912	34,687	126,599
May, 1954	85,649	36,629	122,278
June, 1953	99,739	40,833	140,572

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
June, 1954	149,847	218,735	368,582
May, 1954	159,677	222,255	381,932
June, 1953	112,331	243,408	355,739

Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
June, 1954	*	*	*
May, 1954	14,954	17,773	32,727
June, 1953	11,657	13,602	25,259

* Not available.

Chrome Colors—Several producers detected an upswing in demand, as business began to recover from the midsummer shutdown period. There were some indications of buying ahead by larger consumers. One source reported that business in July and thus far in August had surpassed last year's levels for the corresponding period. Generally, trade sources were optimistic about the approaching status of business, believing that the fall would bring a substantial upswing in consumption.

Cobalt Oxides—Buying interest was seasonally spotty, both from the ceramics and paint industries. Material containing 70 to 71 percent cobalt continued unchanged at $1.90 per pound, kegs. Also without change in price was 72½ to 73½ percent cobalt oxide, at $1.96 per pound, same basis.

Copper Oxides—Black (cupric) oxide continued unchanged last week, offered at 39c. to 44½c. per pound, barrels, f.o.b. works, depending on quantity and supplier. Red (cuprous) oxide was also unchanged, U.S. Navy type I offered at from 48½c. to 58c. per pound, barrels, f.o.b. works, and U.S. Navy type offered at 41c. to 46½c. per pound, f.o.b. works. Demand continued moderate, in accord with the time of year. Consumers preferred to buy on a hand to mouth basis.

Earth Colors—One producer reported that sales for both June and July had run ahead of sales for June and July of 1953. Furthermore, it was stated that July had been the best sales month of the year, as far as the individual company was concerned. Fall-off in consumption in the automotive industry was said to have had little effect on business. By and large, buying remained on a hand to mouth basis, with consumers reluctant to purchase ahead or in large quantity. Prices continued without change, with supplies for the most part available for prompt shipment.

Iron Blues—Manufacturers reported business as seasonally slow. An increase in consumer interest later in the month was expected. Prices were unchanged, with supplies ample.

Lead Pigments—Pig lead remained quiet, resulting in steady pricing for oxides and monosilicate. Litharge moved in increased volume as the battery industry bought for fall production. White leads moved slowly to the paint trade, with consumers unwilling to buy ahead owing in part to present linseed oil prices. Heavier buying was expected for the fall, as October-forward linseed oil prices showed signs of easement.

Synthetic Iron Oxides—The market was relatively unchanged from previous reports. Prices were stable, and supplies were ample. Consuming interest was limited to prompt shipment to cover immediate needs.

Titanium Dioxide—Pigment sales for late June and July were said to have dropped off to some extent, owing to the usual slowdown among consuming industries at that time of year. However, it was felt that interest would quicken as the

Price Trends

Advanced
Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 14, 1953
96.61	96.61	96.61	90.21

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Protective Coatings Shipments

The following table from the Bureau of Census indicates total factory shipments of paint, varnish, and lacquer in June compared with May:—

	June	*May
Trade sales of paint, varnish and lacquer	$85,368,000	$77,796,000
Industrial sales, total	46,502,000	45,275,000
Paint and varnish	35,343,000	34,099,000
Lacquer	11,159,000	11,176,000
Total sales	$131,870,000	$123,071,000

*Revised.
Total sales, Jan.-June $702,023,000

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

paint trade returned to the market in order to replenish lowered inventories. Anatase TiO_2 remained unchanged at 22½c. per pound, bags, carlots, delivered, and 23½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis. Rutile pigment continued listed at 24½c. per pound, bags, carlots, delivered, and 25½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis. Calcium-rutile base pigment was offered unchanged at 8⅜c. per pound, bags, carlots, delivered, and 8⅞c. per pound, bags, less carlots, same basis.

Zinc Pigments — Slab zinc was unchanged and quiet during the week, resulting in unchanged prices for dust pigment. Oxides were also without change. Rubber industry demand was considerably off, due to various strikes and shutdowns. Paint trade inquiry was slow, tending to be affected by prices of other raw materials.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—There was little or no indication of change in price structure last week. Producers evidenced some relief over recent declines in soybeans and oil. Competition continued very keen for all but specialty items, due to the large number of manufacturers. It was generally felt that buying interest would pick up during the latter half of August.

Epoxys—Manufacturers indicated that there was enough material on hand to fill existing consumer requirements. Prices of long standing continued unchanged. Demand was seasonally off, although a continual expansion of the end-use pattern was noted.

Maleics—Declines in industrial consumption, particularly in the automotive industry during the past month, were said to have affected the market adversely. However, producers felt that business had not been as slow in July as had been anticipated. Quotations held without change.

Melamines—Sales of these resins were said to be holding up well, in comparison with others affected by seasonal slack periods. On the whole, industrial consumption was regarded as spotty. Prices were unchanged.

Phenolics—Business continued seasonally dull, both for molding and varnish resins. Supplies were plentiful.

Polyvinyls—Acetate for emulsion and dispersion purposes continued to move extremely well to the paint trade. Chlorides encountered substantial demand for can linings. Butyral was slowly gaining favor among consumers in the paint industry as a paint resin. Supplies were adequate to meet present consuming demand.

Urea-Formaldehydes—Consumption for use in plywood lamination was said to have held to high levels. Supplies were plentiful.

Lacquer Materials

Cellulose Acetate Butyrate—One producer pointed out that although government demand for strippable coatings had fallen off considerably over past months, new developments in other fields had brought business up substantially. Consumer interest continued on the increase as wider applications were found in the overall end-use pattern. Prices continued without change over the week. Supplies were adequate enough to fill current needs.

Dibutyl Phthalate—List prices continued without change last week, although the state of the market was uneasy, due to weakness brought about by the usual seasonal slump combined with reports of shading. One manufacturer, however, reported that its sales for the month of July had held up reasonably well.

Dicapryl Phthalate — Business was steady at unchanged prices. This plasticizer appeared to be on a sounder market basis than many others at present, as far as pricing was concerned, according to makers.

Diethyl Phthalate—Sales were said to have kept to a good pace over the week. Consuming demand showed some signs of recovery from the midsummer slump. Prices held steady and unchanged.

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate—Demand continued slack, primarily due to the off-season. Reports of shading continued to give the market an extremely unsteady undertone. List prices continued unchanged. Some producers evidenced hope that the market would become firmer as fall buying began.

Dimethyl Phthalate — This plasticizer was reported to be doing well on the market last week. Prices were unrevised.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Reports of large quantity selling at well below list prices pervaded the market last week. To some producers, the situation appeared worse now than before price cuts effected last April. To others, it appeared that the expected increase in buying for the fall would have a firming influence on the market. Quotations continued at 32c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; 34c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 35c. per pound, drums, less carlots, same basis.

Sebacates—Recent price changes were thought to have had little effect on consuming demand. Business continued seasonally slow, with buyers taking only moderate amounts for immediate needs.

Tricresyl Phosphate—A slight upward tendency in sales was noted during the week. Material for use in lubricating oil and gasoline additives continued to move quite well, while inquiry for use as a plasticizer was fair. Prices continued without change.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Manila DBB continued to be the material in the most closely balanced supply position last week. However, enough of that type was available so that consumers could get what they needed without delay. Generally, the consuming market remained in the summer doldrums, with scattered orders for small lots featuring trade on spot. Foreign markets remained strong, however, and there was a general absence of oversupply for any one grade. Prices in this country remained without change.

Dammar Gum—Prices held without

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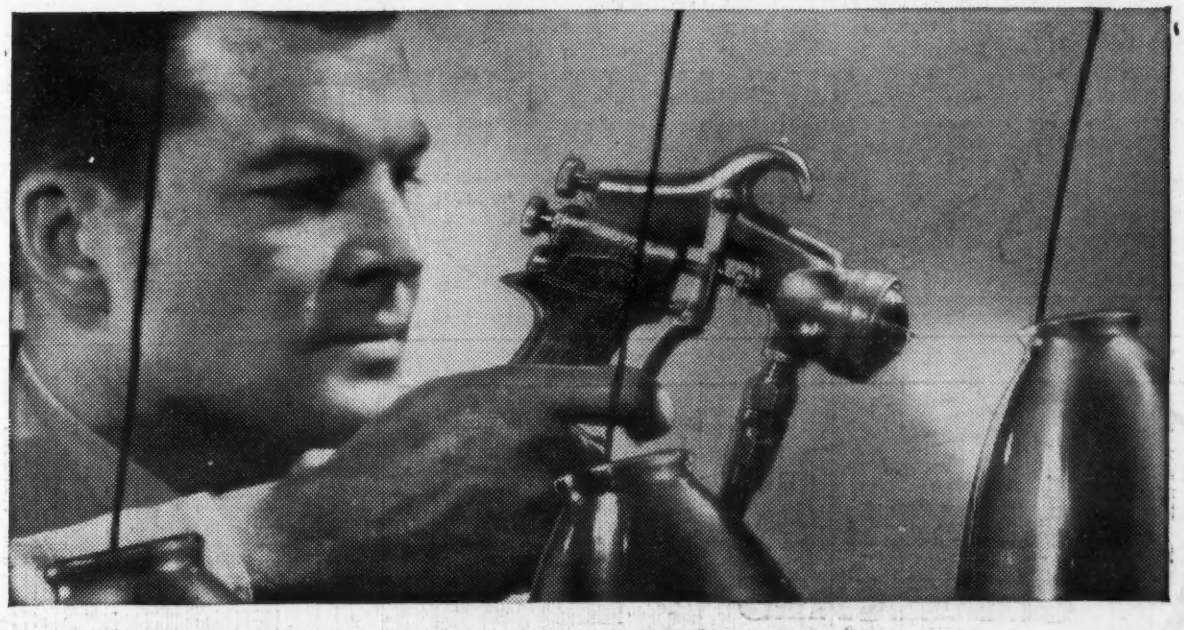

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A LOW-VISCOSITY CELLULOSE ACETATE BUTYRATE FOR FORMULATIONS REQUIRING HIGH NON-VOLATILE CONTENT

The introduction of half-second butyrate has greatly broadened the usefulness of cellulose acetate butyrate in protective coatings.

Eastman's announced production of this low-viscosity film former brings you the outstanding advantages of cellulose acetate butyrate in a new form—a more soluble form—one that permits its use in formulations requiring a high non-volatile content. The high solubility of half-second butyrate, plus its slow viscosity build-up in economical solvents such as toluene and ethyl alcohol, opens up entirely new fields to this unique cellulose polymer.

Half-second butyrate is a dry powder, safe to ship and easy to handle. It produces films of low color and high clarity with excellent strength and flexibility at both normal and low temperatures. Extremely stable in the presence of ultraviolet light, half-second butyrate films retain their initial low color, high strength and flexibility for long periods, indoors or out. No other easily sprayable film former exhibits these characteristics to such a high degree.

In addition, half-second butyrate films possess excellent abrasion resistance and are little affected by prolonged underwater immersion or rapid temperature changes.

Even if you are already familiar with the older cellulose acetate butyrate types, it will pay you to re-appraise its properties in the light of this new development. Samples of half-second butyrate and formulation suggestions are available on request.

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4-Most for Quality

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2. No. 65 extra white refined bone dry bleached shellac.
3. 8 lb extra light pure French varnish.
4. Orange shellacs—all grades.

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change primarily due to continued strength displayed by producing markets. Supplies on spot in this country were adequate enough to fill existing demand. Buying interest was dull and featureless, with orders few and far between. Business was expected to pick up toward the middle of September.

Shellac—The Calcutta market showed signs of a slight weakening in price structure last week, but it was generally felt that the unseasonal strength would continue into September. Orange grades continued scarce on spot in this country, as suppliers were hesitant to buy ahead. Lemon No. 1 was nominal and unchanged at 52c. per pound, 10-bag lots, spot; No. 2., 50c. per pound, same basis, superfine, 48c. per pound, same basis, and TN, 47c. per pound, same basis. Bleached grades were also unchanged, and firm at 56c. per pound, bags, 1,500-pound lots, spot, and refined, 10c. per pound higher, same basis. Domestic consuming demand was quiet and spotty, with demand chiefly for minimum lots to fill actual seasonal requirements.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
F	$7.50	...	...	...	...
K	7.55	...	$7.58	$7.55	$7.55
M	...	$7.55	7.51	...	...
N	7.50§	...	7.51	7.60	...
WG	7.50§	7.58§	...	7.55	7.55
WW	7.65	...	...	7.74§	7.75
Bags—					
H	...	7.35	...	...	...
I	...	7.35	...	...	...
K	...	7.35	...	7.45	...
M	7.45	...	...	7.36§	7.37§
N	7.45	...	7.36§	7.55	7.35
WG	7.35	...	...	7.60	7.35
WW	7.60	...	...	7.70	7.60

Tankcars (for week ended August 6)—
WW $7.35, WG $7.10, N $7.05, M or better, $7.07§, 1,186*.

Sales, USDA
987* 506* 583* 942* 1,787*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW $8.65, WG $8.55, N $8.50, B through M $8.45

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.499§	.505§	.495	.4975§	...
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Snyder Vice-President

A. E. Moyer has been named vice-president of Snyder Chemical Corporation, Bethel, Conn. Mr. Moyer joined the company in 1948 as head of technical service and development of light-colored varnishes and beater-additive resins for the paper industry. He served as sales manager for the past three years.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The spot market was nominal and higher, at 25c. per pound, duty paid. IAPI held firm to its floor price, and offers as high as 20c. f.o.b. Argentine were not granted export licenses. The primary market continued very strong, with shipment prices higher, at from 25½c. to 27c. per pound, duty paid. Consumers in this country still remained in large part on the sidelines, but it was the consensus among suppliers that buyers here would not remain out of the market much longer in face of increasing strength shown in the Argentine combined with the shortage of consumers' inventories. Little French was offered for late September shipment, while New Zealand was priced duty paid at 26c. to 27c. per pound, spot. Little or no domestic production was expected by most sources, due to the status of the government's milk support program.

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Tung Industry Asks 50 Percent Import Quota

—*Continued from page 3*

ment of a quota on foreign imports of tung oil, as provided for in section 22 of the agricultural adjustment act."

"What might happen to the tung industry and to tung consumers if the price support program were not in existence is an interesting academic question, and one that seems to be of special interest to importers, but that point is not germane to this proceeding," he said. "The crux of the matter can be stated simply: import quotas are necessary now to make the price support program work.

Quotas and Price Supports

"Import quotas and price supports are two halves of a whole. Without both halves there will be no tung industry in the United States. There is no good reason why the United States should be obligated to take 100 percent of the Argentine tung production, when it brings about declining prices in the United States for tung oil and when it means that most of American tung oil must go into the loan. A fair and reasonable solution fixing foreign imports at 50 percent of the annual importation would still allow Argentina to export large quantities of tung oil to this country."

Noting the commission's adverse report of last year, Mr. Wisdom held that there would have been a finding in favor of tung oil import quotas on the basis of these facts:—

"(1) Domestic consumption is 50,000,000 pounds yearly, has not been increased a pound by allowing free imports, and can be supplied from current domestic stocks.

"(2) There is a substantial accumulation of stocks—55,000,000 pounds, today, as against the commission figure of 9,000,000 pounds.

"(3) Prices are below the support levels and have declined substantially since the report; the market today is 22⅛ cents per pound against 31 cents in February, 1953, and the 1953 prediction that prices would not decline.

"(4) Not only have price-supporting operations been substantial, almost all of the tung crop oil has gone into the loan."

NPVLA Letter Quoted

Mr. Wisdom, as spokesman for the tung industry, specifically represented the three major tung organizations — the American Tung Oil Association, the Tung Growers Council of America and the National Tung Oil Marketing Cooperative. He declared that the tung industry's case had the support of the paint industry. As proof, he quoted from a letter by Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

"It is apparent that the views and interests of the growers and the paint, varnish and lacquer industry are closely akin," Mr. Battley wrote. "We both desire an adequate and readily available supply of tung oil to meet the requirements of our industry. Therefore, the association will make no appearance before the Tariff Commission on August 10.

"The growers are to be commended for their research and technical development programs. I am sure this will result in an increased use of tung nuts and oil which will benefit both our industries."

Interference With Price Props

Presenting USDA's statement, Mr. Parks indicated that, in the department's view, there is added evidence of "material interference" with USDA's "price support program for tung nuts and tung oil as a result of unrestricted imports." The Agriculture department's recommendations were listed as follows:—

"It is recommended that imports of tung oil or its equivalent in tung nuts in any one tung oil marketing year, beginning November 1, and ending October 31, be limited to 10,859,000 pounds which is 50 percent of the average annual quantity imported during the two crop years 1951-52 and 1952-53.

"It is recommended that this annual quota be allocated among the countries exporting tung oil to the United States in proportion to such exports during this two-year period, except that countries other than Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil should be grouped together as "Other Countries" for the purpose of quota allocations. This would result in 78 percent of the quota being allocated to Argentina, 14.6 percent to Paraguay, 5.4 percent to Brazil and 2 percent to "Other Countries."

Quota for Balance of 1953-54

"It is further recommended that the quota for the period of the 1953-54 tung oil marketing season which remain after the effective date of the imposition of import quotas be that percentage of 10,858,000 pounds which corresponds to the percentage of time remaining in the marketing year. Country allocations for this part-year period quota then to be computed as indicated above."

Mr. Parks, in closing, indicated that the department was also asking for restrictions on imports of tung nuts. Reason for this, he said, is "to insure that the nuts are not imported in place of the restricted oil imports." He proposed that imports of tung nuts be charged against the tung oil quota at a rate of 310 pounds of oil for each 2,000 pounds of nuts, unhulled basis, or 620 pounds of oil for each 2,000 pounds of nuts, hulled basis.

Stating the case for free imports of tung oil, Mr. Gordon called attention to the fact that there were severe frosts in March throughout the tung belt and that, for this reason, "it is impossible to state at this time with any degree of accuracy what the production of tung oil will be in the 1954 crop year."

Clarification on Support Price

Refuting the charge that tung oil imports are likely to interfere with the price support program on tung nuts and oil, Mr. Gordon emphasized that what was meant was the current support price pro-

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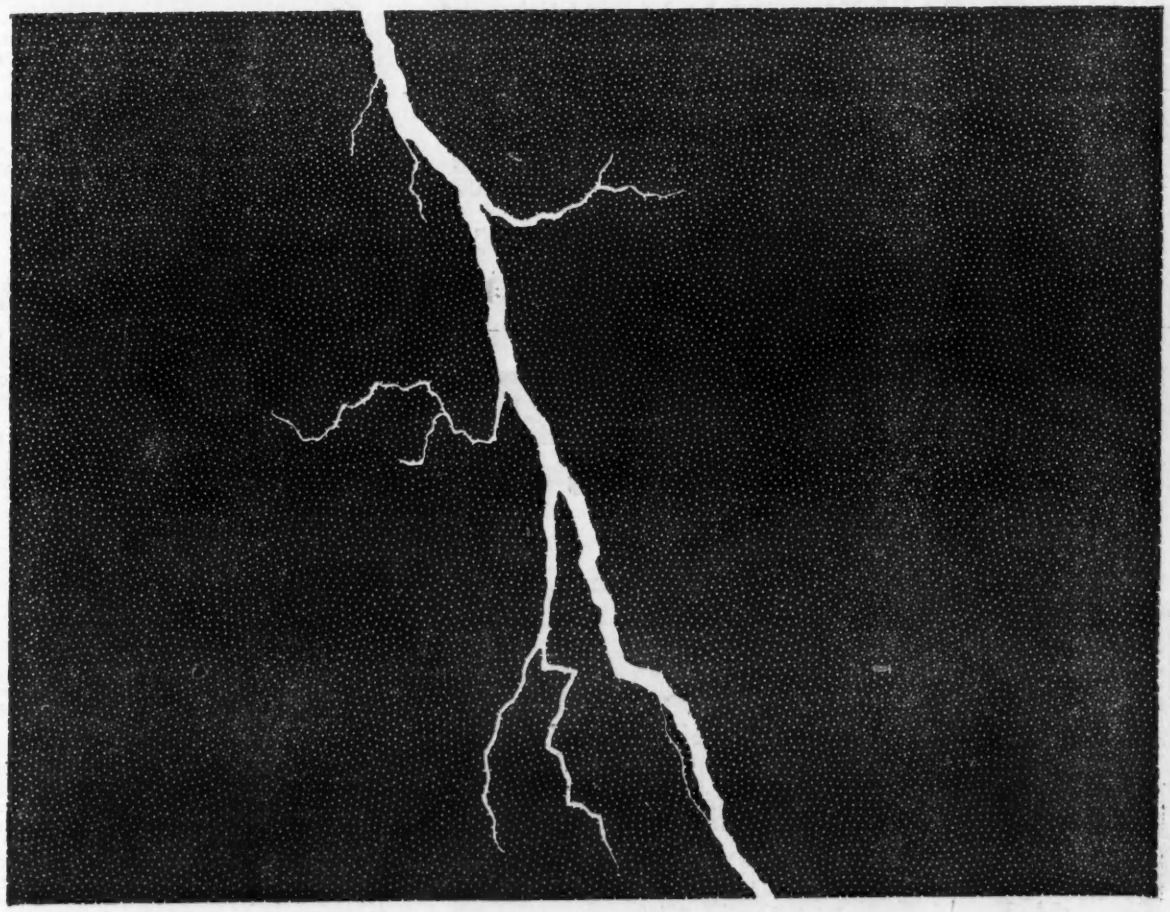

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gram which is based on a parity price for tung nuts of $97.50 per ton.

"But this support price expires in less than three months time," he continued. "The Tariff Commission will require a reasonable length of time to consider the facts at issue as presented at this hearing. Therefore the question arises as to whether the determination of the commission as respects interference with the support price on tung nuts and oil should relate to the old or a new support price at 60 percent of parity and reflecting current oil outturns."

Mr. Gordon saw no justification in the selection by USDA of 1951-52 and 1952-53 crop years as a "representative period" on which to base a proposed import quota. Imports of tung oil during these two years, he stated, "were at the lowest level in twenty years with the exception of the war years."

He went on to assert that there is no material interference with the tung nut price support program, adding that the relation of imports to U.S. supply does not justify the imposition of import controls on tung oil. After considering all aspects of the tung oil import problem, he told the Tariff Commission, you should advise the president that import curbs on tung oil "are not justified or necessary."

Argentine Views Detailed

Mr. Bunge, the Argentine government spokesman, pointed out that his country does not set U.S. prices, that they are established by the relation of the tung oil price to those of other drying oils. Consumption of all drying oils was off sharply last year, he noted.

U.S. consumption of linseed oil for the year ended June 30 amounted to 525,000,000 pounds, a 6 percent drop from 1952-53. Per capita use of drying oils, he continued, has skidded in the United states from eight pounds in 1941 to 5.7 pounds last year. The overall paint industry situation and the development of new technics were regarded as the basic reasons.

Mr. Bunge was of the opinion that the drop in raw materials demand generally was responsible for the cut in prices compared with 1953 levels. Tung oil, he said, was no exception. As an example, he cited oiticica oil—off from 25 cents per pound in 1953 to 18.8 cents this June—and dehydrated castor oil—off from 28.4 cents per pound in 1953 to 21.6 cents in June.

You can't solve the tung oil problem by curbing imports, he contended. Domestic use of tung oil has declined from 129,719,000 pounds in 1948 to 51,296,000 pounds in 1952, he pointed out, adding that this was under restrictions. What will happen if there are additional curbs? he asked.

Phthalate Plasticizers Offered For Vinyl Chloride Resins

Two new, higher alcohol phthalate plasticizers for vinyl chloride resins, "Flexol" plasticizers 810 and 812, are now available in tankcar quantities from Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. The plasticizers are reported to be derived from distinctly different higher alcohols produced in the company's plants.

Both plasticizers are said to be compatible with vinyl chloride resins. They are light colored and chemically stable. In vinyl plastics they exhibit excellent heat and light stability, freedom from odor, unusual resistance to extraction by water, and good resistance to "rub-off" from upholstery sheeting, the company reported. Plastisols prepared with 810 and 812 have excellent viscosity stability, although lower viscosities are obtained with 812.

Canadian Flaxseed, Soybean Acreages Are Both Higher

Canada's 1954 flaxseed acreage is estimated preliminarily at 1,206,000 acres with 1,177,000 acres in the Prairie Provinces, according to the Foreign Agricultural service. While this estimate is one-fifth less than farmers' indicated intentions as of April 30, nevertheless, it represents an increase of one-fourth from the 1953 flaxseed area of 972,000 acres. Soybean acreage reportedly has established a new record for the eleventh successive year. The preliminary estimate places this season's plantings at 254,000 acres or 18 percent above the 1953 area of 216,000 acres.

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Rosin, Rosin Acid Project Will Be Started at Emory

The Department of Agriculture, through the southern utilization research branch of the Agricultural Research Service, has contracted to have Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., develop methods for converting rosin and rosin acids into epoxides, glycols, and polybasic acids, chemicals for expanding the utilization of pine gum. The contract, authorized under the provisions of the research and marketing act of 1946, is scheduled for a period of two years. The major objective of the research is to develop new industrial chemicals from pine gums and its products and economical and practical methods of producing them.

The work at Emory University will be done in three phases. First, exploratory experiments will be made to determine the best conditions and reagents for the treatment of rosin and rosin acids with peroxygen compounds. Then the most promising methods of epoxidation and ozonization will be studied systematically. Finally, the yield and physical and chemical properties will be determined of the epoxides, glycols ,aldehydes, acids and esters thereof produced in the first two phases.

This research for the Department of Agriculture, although a unit in itself, is part of the expanded program of the southern branch's naval stores research section at Olustee, Fla., to improve the position of naval stores farmers and producers by improvement in the processing, quality and uses of their products.

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Pittsburgh Coke Adds to Sales Staff Of Its Protective Coatings Division

H. J. Corson has been appointed to the sales staff of the protective coatings division of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Corson has been assigned to the division's New York office. He will be primarily engaged in serving architectural and engineering companies in the area with technical data and specification assistance on the utilization of the company's line of "Pitt Chem" tar base maintenance coatings. Prior to joining Pittsburgh Coke, Mr. Corson was associated with Columbia Steel & Brass Corporation and prior to that with Johns-Manville.

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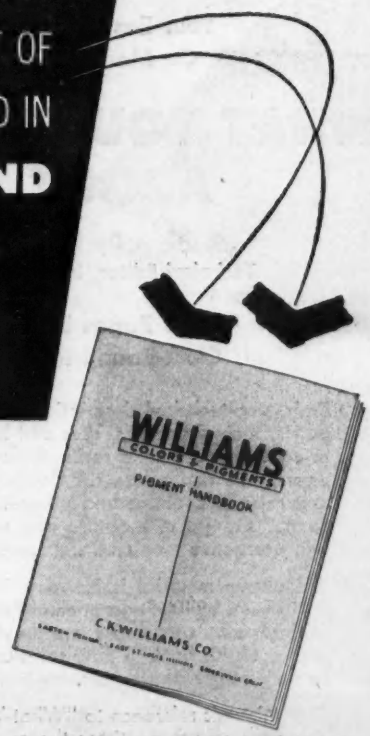

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New Zealand Seen Likely Market for US Linseed Oil

A new market for United States linseed oil may be available with the end of linseed crushing in New Zealand, according to Philip C. Habib, economic officer in the American Embassy, Wellington.

The country's only crushing plant has closed down, and New Zealand hereafter intends to export its domestic seed for crushing elsewhere. Thus, in the future New Zealand will depend exclusively on imports of linseed oil to meet local needs.

Up to now, imports of oil were made to supplement local production with total supplies pooled and sold to users at a fixed price. This price, while higher than imported oil prices, permitted the government to foster and continue to protect the local industry sufficiently so as to maintain some domestic output.

Prices of raw linseed oil in New Zealand will be adjusted from the current wholesale price of about 30 cents per pound to lower levels as soon as existing stocks amounting to 1,350 to 1,575 short tons are taken up by local users within the next four or five months. At present it is reported that raw linseed oil from the United Kingdom is available at about 14 cents per pound landed in New Zealand.

Imports of linseed oil by New Zealand will be much greater in 1954 than last year. In 1953 imports totaled about 158, coming mostly from India, with small quantities from the United Kingdom and Australia. Imports of oil were small in 1953 because large quantities of locally produced oil were available. In 1954 imports, coming chiefly from the United Kingdom, are expected to reach about 1,800 tons.

Malayan Palm Oil, Kernel Exports Up in 1st Quarter

Malayan exports of palm oil and palm kernels in the first quarter of 1954 totaled 13,117 and 3,563 short tons, respectively, or moderately above exports in the corresponding quarter of 1953, reports Jack R. Johnstone, agricultural economic officer, American Consulate General Singapore. Malaya imported 129 tons of palm oil during January-March but no kernels.

Major destinations for the January-March, 1954, palm oil exports were India, the Netherlands and Canada, while nearly all of the kernels went to the Netherlands, Denmark and Western Germany. Total palm oil exports in 1953 were 54,162 tons and palm kernels 14,430 tons.

Production of palm oil and palm kernels in Malaya during the first quarter of 1954 was 13,990 and 3,820 tons, respectively, as compared with 14,240 and 3,700 tons during the preceding 3-month period. End-of-quarter stocks were reported at 6,650 tons of palm oil and 1,690 tons of palm kernels.

U.S. Rubber Tells Plans For New Research Center

United States Rubber Company, New York, expects to break ground this fall for the research center it is planning in Preakness, N. J., and expects to take occupancy in early 1956. The $4,000,000 center will be used for research and development in the fields of rubber, chemicals, textiles and plastics. The company's present research activities, conducted in its laboratories in Passaic, N. J., will be transferred to the new location.

Epoxy Resins Data Presented In New Publications by Bakelite

Three new technical bulletins on "Bakelite C-8" epoxy resins have been issued in six-page folders by Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. These resins, with the proper hardeners, can be used in tooling, casting, laminating, potting, encapsulating, embedding, and adhesive applications. The brochures contain detailed descriptions of the resins and hardeners. Specific data are given on the physical eners, together with the physical, chemical and electrical properties of recommended properties of individual resins and hard-resin-hardener combinations. Included in each bulletin is a list of experienced compounders who are equipped to render technical assistance and to supply specially formulated compounds for particular end uses.

Copies of technical bulletins Nos. 1, 2, and 3 on "Bakelite C-8" epoxy resins BR-18774, BR-18795 and BR-18794, respectively, may be obtained from Bakelite at 300 Madison avenue, New York 17.

Epoxidation of Fats, Oils Development Is Reported

A new method for using hydrogen peroxide in the epoxidation of unsaturated materials to produce a number of chemical intermediates. These intermediates are used as resin plasticizers and stabilizers, and in the manufacture of insecticides, paints, varnishes, and lubricants.

High yields of epoxy oxygen have been obtained under the new process with soybean oil, linseed oil, and straight-chain unsaturated fatty esters, the company said. Copies of the bulletin describing the new development may be obtained from the electrochemicals department of duPont at Wilmington.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Conditions in the oils and fats market last week remained steady, despite limited volume of business. Bullish cotton and soybeans government crop reports had little effect on the market. Crude cottonseed was unchanged and steady, while peanut oil was higher. Corn oil was lower, soybean oil closed firm.

Crude coconut was irregular, but closed unchanged, with moderate trading reported for nearby and forward delivery. Deodorized coconut oil was cut 1 cent per pound. Copra was quiet and off fractionally.

Increased inquiry for the better grades of tallow by large consumers, resulted in reduced offerings, with sellers asking fractionally higher prices for these grades. Buyers refused to take hold at the higher levels asked. Greases were quiet and unchanged, except choice white grease which was advanced fractionally.

Among the industrial oils, a firmer tone was noted in tung oil, with light trading noted at slightly higher levels. Linseed oil continued quiet, but prices were steady, especially for August and September delivery, while futures probably could have been shaded on a firm bid. Consumers, however, remained on the sidelines, awaiting developments in the new flaxseed crop. Oiticica oil was quotably unchanged, with an occasional sale reported at concessions. Steady demand of late for No. 1 Brazilian castor oil stiffened this market and shipments were slightly higher.

Trading in oilmeals continued restricted to nearby needs, with little doing in new crop. Cottonseed and soybean meals were lower for prompt shipment. Peanut meal was quiet and unchanged and linseed meal was unsettled.

Slight improvement was reported in the consuming demand for carnauba wax which reduced selling pressure and gave the market a steadier undertone. Beeswax remained firm with the high cost of crude replacements.

Price Trends

Advanced

Grease, choice white, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, ⅜c. per lb.
Oil, castor, No. 1 Braz., ½c. per lb.
Oleo, 1¼c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tung, 1/10c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¾c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 4c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $3 per ton.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Oil, coconut, deod., 1c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Fish, refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $3 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 14, 1953
109.95	111.83	108.84	91.29

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Demand was restricted to actual needs. All grades were quotably unchanged. No. 1 Brazilian oil moved in good volume. Prices were firmer, ranging from 15⅞c. to 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—This market was steady and unchanged. Crude oil was sold at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for nearby and August and September were quoted at the same figure. Tankcars were 1c. per pound higher for New York delivery.

Corn—Crude was easier, with light sales at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, a decline of ¼c. Refined also was lower at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed oil futures remained steady last week, reflecting the firmness of allied market. Trading was light, chiefly speculative, with trade interests remaining close to the sidelines. Fluctuations were narrow, with prices slightly higher. The bullish government cotton crop report had little effect on the market. The crop was forecast at 12,680,000 bales as of August 1, a reduction of 23 percent from last year's production of 16,465,000 bales. The 10-year average is 12,448,000 bales.

Trading in crude cottonseed oil was light. Nearby oil was sold and offered at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and 13¾c. per pound, first half September in the southeast and Valley and sold at 14c., nearby and quoted at 13¾c. first half September in Texas.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended August 13 follows:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	26	15.85	15.65	15.85S
October	32	15.15	15.00	15.20@15.35
December	45	15.04	14.78	14.90@14.97
1955				
March	30	15.05	14.70	15.01@15.10
May	60	15.20	14.72	15.06@15.15

Total sales, 193 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed held at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, nearby Valley and crude soybean oil, at the same price, f.o.b. Decatur. Trading was slow. Cottonseed meal was quoted at $75 per ton, sacked, Memphis, nearby and $71 September, same basis, Cottonseed hulls, $13 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Mississippi mills. Demand was quiet.

Linseed—Consumers restricted activity to withdrawal of oil against former contracts but showed little interest in placing contracts for later requirements. Market remained steady, reflecting the bullish flaxseed crop report. Raw oil was maintained at 16c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis for August and September delivery; 13c., October and 12½c., November-December.

Minneapolis.—There was fair inquiry for linseed oil for nearby but little doing on forward needs, crushers reported. Raw oil was quoted at 16c. a pound for August-September, bulk, tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis; first half October, 13.5c., last half October, 13c; November, 12.5c., and a possibility that 12c. could be worked on more distant months. Trade continued to go through the same process of readjustment as prevailed in 1949—when the support price on flaxseed was cut from $6 to $4 a bushel.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week.....	7,320,000	7,440,000
Since Sept. 1, 1953.....30	7,320,000	330,750,000

Flaxseed—Trading was spotty. Market remained steady for nearby delivery.

The Department of Agriculture has withdrawn the recent offer to sell surplus flaxseed for export at $2.27 per bushel because of insufficient stocks. Instead CCC will consider competitive bids for flaxseed in-store; f.o.b. storage point or f.o.b. vessel, Duluth. Offers in excess of 500,000 bushels will not be considered.

Flaxseed crop as of August 1 was estimated at 46,244,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture, compared with 50,359,000 bushels, July 1 and 1953 production of 36,813,000 bushels. The 1943-52 average is 37,232,000 bushels. Yield per acre was indicated at 8.4 bushels, the same as the final 1953 yield against 10-year average of 9.3 bushels.

Minneapolis.—No. 1 cash flaxseed sold in a range of $3.35 to $3.55 a bushel, depending upon arrival time. Little stuff was booked on a spot basis, most being to-arrive. Heavier movement of seed was expected soon. Purchases in the spot cash market ran to 10 cars. To-arrive bookings totaled 125 cars and in excess of 12,000 bushels from store at country points. Receipts of flaxseed at Minneapolis for all accounts (spot stuff, arrivals against previous to-arrive sales and for CCC) amounted to 472 cars the past week, compared with 533 cars the previous week and 171 cars in the like period a year ago. CCC received 290 cars. Crushers, meanwhile, continued to work away on government flaxseed on a toll-crush basis.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1953-54	Receipts 1952-53	Shipments 1953-54	Shipments 1952-53
Past week.	526,000	299,250	479,500	88,030
Since Sept. 1.	27,094,400	16,748,950	5,771,050	3,257,100

Oiticica—Consuming inquiry was light. Tankcars were offered at 17c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery, but could have been shaded slightly on firm bids. Drums ranged from 18½c. to 19c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—Trading continued spotty, chiefly for immediate delivery. Stocks on spot were ample to cover current demand Prices were maintained at $2.15 to $2.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid for spot delivery. Reports from Tunisia stated that the olive oil market was firmer and shipments were lifted to $50.50 per 100 kilos c.&f.

Palm—This market continued quiet. Prices were without change. Clarified was quoted at 12.4c. to 12½c. per pound, drums and 11¼c. tankcars, prompt delivery.

Palm Kernel—Trading was reported inactive. Denatured was quoted nominally

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Peanut—Crude oil was stronger, with sales 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Offerings were light. Refined oil was higher at 20¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Last week the government offered peanuts for making about 15 tankcars of oil.

The peanut crop was estimated at 1,267,950,000 pounds as of August 1 by the Department of Agriculture, against final 1953 production of 1,588,415,000 pounds and 10-year average of 1,978,865,000,000 pounds. Yield per acre was indicated at 838 pounds, against 1,131, pounds, final 1953, and 10-year average of 742 pounds.

Rapeseed—Market was quiet but steady. Trading was light at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Crude was highly irregular, with wide fluctuations in soybeans. Prices closed firm and unchanged. Sales were reported at 14⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur; 13⅜c., straight September and 11⅜c., October-December. Refined salad was held at 17c. per pound, tankcars, August, New York delivery.

Soybeans crop as of August 1 was forecast at 303,577,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture, well below private estimates. The 1953 production amounted to 262,341,000 bushels and 1943-52 average, 230,649,000 bushels. Yield per acre was indicated at 17.5 bushels, against 18.3, July 1 and 10-year average of 19.9 bushels.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended August 13 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	70	13.20	12.80	13.41@13.44
October	31	11.98	11.68	12.02@12.10
December	32	11.50	11.40	11.40S
1955				
March	63	11.55	11.05	11.39S
May	13	11.40	11.11	11.35@11.41

Total sales, 209 contracts.

Tung — Increased consuming interest improved the tone of this market. Sales were reported on firm bids at 22.15c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery. Sellers were holding at 22.20c. to 22¼c. per pound, same basis. Drums were quoted at 23¾c. to 24¼c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans — Shipments were maintained at $105 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports, with bids reported at $3 less. Trading was reported spotty.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds Beans	Oil
Last week	3,113,700	418,000
Previous week	1,314,000	400,000
Corresponding week, 1953	2,176,350	1,290,000
Total this year	67,193,250	20,778,000
Corresponding period, 1953	67,851,100	87,447,900

Cocoa Butter—Market was weaker and lower, declining to $1.15 per pound for spot delivery. Demand continued inactive and quotations were nominal.

Copra—Trading was light. Prompt shipment was lower at $165 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, with sales thereat.

Fats and Greases

Greases—While trading as light, the market was unchanged and steady. Offerings were materially reduced. Yellow grade ranged from 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; house, 5¼c.; brown, 4½c. Choice white not all hog was firmer at 7½c. and all hog at 8½c., same basis.

Lard—Firmness of hogs was reflected in lard, the market, advancing fractionally. Cash lard was higher at 16⅜c. per pound,

—Continued on page 78

Soybean Crush: June

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during June and May, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	June	May
	Tons	
Receipts	197,424	233,737
Crushed	463,095	526,380
Stocks at mills	737,955	1,003,624

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	175,831,000	186,097,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	95,919,000	103,331,000

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	171,614,000	190,327,000
Stocks at mills	37,007,000	44,661,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	364,525	416,328
Stocks at mills	116,871	177,374

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2—Sperry 24" C.I. 30 Recessed Plate Filters.
2—Sperry 42" Filter Skeletons.
1—Dorr Thickener 22' dia.
3—Dorr Thickeners, 15' dia.
2—Richardson Convey-O-Weigh Scales.
1—Jeffrey Taylor Conveying Screen.
1—99' x 14" belt Trough Conveyor.
2—35' x 16" belt Trough Conveyors.
1—30' x 14" belt Trough Conveyor.
1—135' x 24" Pan Conveyor.
1—100' Jeffrey Pan Conveyor.
1—75' Jeffrey Pan Conveyor.
1—Pan Elevator and Conveyor, 55' horiz., 37' vert.
4—Bucket Elevators, 95', 60', 32', 30'.
2—Shriver Diaphragm Pumps, 75 GPM.
1—Lead Pump 3 x 2, 7½ HP.
1—Hydroseal Sand Pump, 3 x 3.
6—Dorrco 3" Slurry Pumps.
200—Hard Lead Valves.
1—Vogt Waste Heat Boiler, 178# WSP, 248 HP.
2—110,000 gal. Wood Tanks.
25—Wood Tanks, 10,000 gal. to 28,000 gal.
1—150,000 gal. Steel Tank.
16—Steel Tanks, 4000 gal. to 20,000 gal.
Miscel. Equip.—Bins, hoppers, pumps, blowers, motors, scales, valves, piping, structural steel, etc.

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1—36" dia. Copper Bubble Cap Column and Beer Still with heaters, condensers, etc.
2—Copper Doublers—3258 gal. & 640 gal.
9—Copper Tanks, 2294, 1723, 1463, 590, 495 & 458 gal.
6—Copper coil and tubular Coolers.
1—8800 gal. Horiz. Steel Pressure or Vacuum Cooker, ASME 85#, with agitator, drive, vacuum pump, etc.
1—Dracco 250 bu/hr. Pneumatic Grain Unloader.
Miscel. Items — Steam Pumps, Centrifugal Pumps, Steel Tanks, Bucket Elevators, Screw Conveyor, Grain Mills, Etc.
Phone, Wire or Write for Prices

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MEC Special Offerings

1—Blaw-Knox 110 Gal. Autoclave 2000 p.s.i.
1—Monel Autoclave 4'x4'—6"x3'—5" L. (I.D.)
1—Keeler-C.F. Boiler 350 H.P. 160# W.P.
1—Bird Sus. Cent. 48" S.S. Perf. Basket.
1—Buflovak 6' Vac. Crystallizer.
1—Swenson Rubber Lined Cont. Vacuum Cooling & Crystallizing Bodies 1670# Crystals per Hr.
1—Al. Nell 4'x9' Double Drum Dryer.
1—Buflovak 20 Shelf Vac. Dryer 42"x42".
3—Stokes #138 F Vac. Shelf Dryers 24"x24".
4—Devine 17 & 20 Shelf Double Dr. Vac. Dryers 59"x78".
1—Sperry 24" Press 40 Ch. 2" cake, Wash. Style.
1—Shriver 24" Alum. Press 16 Ch. 1" Cake.
2—Pfaudler Reactors—100 & 500 Gal. Glass Lined.
1—Feinc 6' dia. Horiz. type 304 S.S. Filter.
1—Sweetland #12 Filter 72-Brze. Screens.
1—Direct heat S.S. Lined Rotary Dryer 4'x30'.
4—Spiral Mixers 1000 to 4000#.
1—B.P. 20 Gal. D.A. Jack. Mixer 10 H.P.
1—Micro 2TH Pulverizer 15 H.P. Motor.
2—Rotary Cutters 12" w/10 H.P. Motors.
4—Robali Sifters 20" x 48" — 40" x 66" — 40"x120" Single to Triple Deck.
1—Jeffrey-Taylor Screen 30"x68" Stainless Steel—NEW.
1—Stokes B-2 Rotary Tablet Machine.
1—S.S. Tank 2100 gals. Horiz.
We buy Single Items to Complete Plants.

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533 WEST BROADWAY
New York 12, N. Y. GRamercy 5-6680

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DRYERS AND KILNS
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
Proctor & Schwartz Soap Chip Dryer.
5 x15 Rotary Kiln brick lined complete.
2—Allbr. Nell 4'x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
6—Steam gas & elect. Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers Direct & Indirect Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 2A Stainless Centrifuges. 2 HP. Also Sharples #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

FILTERS
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Shriver 30"x30" Iron P&F Filter Press.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12" to 24" 30" 36" Iron Filter Presses, also disc types Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
450 gal. closed agit. Steel Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia., complete.
100 gal. Jack Impregnating Kettle.
15 gal. Autoclave agitated.
500 & 1,000 gal closed Jack. Steel Kettles
2300 gal vert agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal Lead lined Kettle
5—American Tool 300 gal. Churns.
1—250 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.
New Stainless Tanks built to order.
Copper & Stainless Varnish Kettles.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42" Abbe 30"x36". Also Jar Mills.
Abbe 25 gal. steel encased Jar Mill.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
#000 Raymond Mills
Williams #3 & 2XX heavy duty Hammer Mills.
Williams 5 Roll Super Titan Roller Mill.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & #1.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
Buchanan 12"x12" Jaw Crusher.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC.. 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill. 3 pr high. Also 7½x20. 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr High Steel Roller Mill
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U S & Premier 1½ H.P Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gal. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
Day 1000# Steel Powder Mixer M.D.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000 #.
4—Day 2½, 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross type 150 gal. change Can Mixer.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers. ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Stokes #280, 4" dia. Preform Machine.
Sperry 36" sq. iron Filter Presses.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
3—Buffalo Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 5 H.P.
5—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ¼ to 4".
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
1—Knapp Model S Can Labeler M.D.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Samco Jr. Vac. liquid Filling Machine.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36" dia.
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
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Conveyors & elevators, Scales, etc.
Kettles, Tanks, Powder Mixers to order.

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STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
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STERLING 8-1944

AUTOCLAVES — REACTORS
VACUUM PANS and PRESSURE VESSELS

Stock No.	Metal	Cap—Gals.	Size	Agit.	Jacketed	Special Features
3705/L7	Stainless	2	5"x12"	Yes	Yes	Bolted Head
3824/S12	Glass Lined	5	12"x12"	Yes	Yes	Anchor Agitator
3168/D7	Doppley	80	22"x48"	No	Yes	Like Ni-Resist
3424/K4	Stainless	95	24"x48"	Yes	Coil Htd.	S.S. Coils
3400/K13	Glass Lined	100	30"x36"	No	No	Clamped Head
3824/S14	Glass Lined	150	36"x36"	No	Yes	Manhole Top
2598/D1	Copper	275	40"x72"	No	Coil Htd.	Vacuum Pan
3561/E2	Steel	300	36"x66"	No	Yes	Manhole Top
3670	Steel	400	48"x48"	No	Coil Htd.	Copper Coils
3544	Glass Lined	400	48"x48"	No	Yes	Bolted Cover
3994/K1	Stainless	425	54"x72"	No	Coil Htd.	Column Avail.
3424/K9	S.S. (Type 316)	470	48"x60"	Yes	Yes	Vapor Tite Cov.
3870/M2	Stainless	500	36"x10'	No	Calandria	Vacuum Pan
3168/D13	Stainless	500	6'x4'6"	No	Yes	Manhole Top
3390/M1	Steel	500	4'x4'8"	Yes	Yes	3 HP Slow Agit.
3327/S12	Copper	650	54"x71"	No	Yes	Manhole Top
3434/G2	Dopp C.I.	650	68"x61"	Yes	Yes	Full Jacket
3994/K5	Monel	750	5'x5'	Yes	Yes	Top Agit.
3934/C1	Steel	960	5'x5'6"	Yes	Coil Htd.	Manhole Top
2755/R19	Steel	950	54"x8'	No	Coil Htd.	Still
F-McAll	Glass Lined	1000	66"x66"	Yes	Yes	Pfaudler XL
3670/C1	Copper	1000	66"x73"	No	Coil Htd.	Ht. Exch. Avail.
3934/C8	Cast Iron	1400			Coil in Wall	Sulphonator
3799/V1	S.S. Lined	1700	5[illegible]"x17'	No	Yes	Rotary Reactor
3113/E2	Copper	2000	7'x10'7"	No	Coil Htd.	3 Sections
3598	Steel	3000	8'x7'	Yes	Yes	Turbine Agit.
3218	Steel	5200	9'6"x9'10½"	No	Yes	Dished Heads

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5—New Devine #5 10-shelf 40" x 43" vacuum dryers.
4—New Stokes #138 H5 8-shelf 40" x 44" vacuum dryers.
1—Baker Perkins 200 gal. vac. mixer, explosion proof motor type BB.
1—Baker Perkins 150 gal. vac. mixer, JNM.
1—Baker Perkins 500 gal. jacketed mixer.
1—Sprout-Waldron 1200# stainless steel jacketed ribbon blender.
2—3000# all steel jacketed ribbon blenders.
1—New Pfaudler 50 gal. glass-lined jacketed kettle.
3—Pfaudler 500 gal. glass-lined reactors.
3—Colton 5½T tablet presses, 3" diameter.
25—Aluminum condensers, 400 and 600 sq. ft.
1—Shriver 36" filter press, iron, closed delivery, 32 chambers.
1—Feinc 5' x 3' all monel vacuum filter.

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CENTRIFUGE—NEW AT&M 42" Suspended 316SS—30/15HP XP Motor, Unloader.
40" Bird 347 S/S—Suspended Bottom disch. 26/6 2HP.
Nozlejector — 304S/S — Clarifier type, closed feed, 15HP TEFC Motor.
Sharples, SuperD — Hydrator, Stainless Steel.
NEW Sharples Super-D-Canter, PN14, Stainless Steel.
COMPRESSORS—(2) NEW 3580CFM IR-PRE2, 110 psi 600 HP Motors, Exciters, Controls.
CONDENSERS—(2) 1035 sq ft.—4 pass, 28"x 15'x1" all Steel 250 psi working.
(2) NEW Steel Shell, Cupro-Nickel Tubes, 154 & 107 sq. ft., 100 psi.
DRYERS—Rotary Vac. 30"x8', Jktd. 50 psi, with 60 sq. ft. Condenser & Vac. Pump.
DRUM—Single 5'x6' Blaw Knox.
FILTERS—Vacuum — Feinc 8'x12' string discharge, with vac. & Rec. Tanks, Agitator & Drives.
MILLS—Raymond, 3 Roll High Side 42", Tube—5'x22' Silex lined.
NEW Micro Pulverizer #2SP with Pre-Crusher Roll.
MIXER—300 gal. Baker Perkins 18 DIM, 304S/S Sigma Blades, Bottom Dis. 30HP.
NEW 140 cu. ft. Dbl. Shaft Paddle, 4'x19'.
TANKS—Aluminum (2) 6000 gal. 8'x15'x ⅜", 50 psi, Agitated.
Lead Lined—12,000 gal. 12'x13'x1¼" 8# Lead-Transite Cover.
Steel—4,100 gal. 5'x28'x¼", Vertical—Welded Flat Bottom.
Steel—6,500 gal. 76"x27'10".
Steel—(2) 13,500 gal. NEW—8'x36'x⅜".

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Machinery and Equipment Merchants

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for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

2—Plate Fabricators Steel Jacketed Kettles, with agitators, 6000 gal. each, ASME.

1—Stainless Steel Type 316, 8000 gal. Storage Tanks.

1—Struthers Wells Steel Jacketed Vacuum Reactor with Impeller type Agitator, 1800 gal., ASME.

1—Artesian Steel Jacketed Kettle with rake type Agitator, 1000 gal., ASME.

3—Pfaudler Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettles, 750 gal. ea., ASME.

3—Pfaudler Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettles, 500 gal. each, with agitators, ASME.

5—Koven Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 380 gal. ea.

3—Stainless Steel 5,000 gal., Type 316 Storage Tanks.

1—Stainless Steel 2,800 gal. Type 316 Storage Tank with coils.

2—Stainless Steel 1500 gal., Type 316 and 347 Storage Tanks.

1—Patterson Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle with Anchor type agitator, 100 gals., ASME.

1—Patterson Kelly, Stainless Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 50 gal. with Impeller type Agitator, 200# Internal Pressure.

1—Vertical Steel Storage Tank, 20,000 gal., New.

5—Aluminum 10,000 gal. Vertical Storage Tanks.

1—Buflovak Steel Pressure Tank, 10,000 gal., 125 PSI, ASME.

5—Aluminum 4000 gal. Vertical Storage Tanks.

2—Haveg 2000 gal. Storage Tanks.

8—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Vacuum Receivers, 50 gal. ea.—New.

3—Buflovak Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves.

1—Devine Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 13 shelves, Heresite-lined shelves.

2—Devine Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 10 shelves.

1—Buflovak Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 5 shelves.

1—Devine #A Vacuum Shelf Dryer with 3 Stainless Steel shelves (New).

1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Double Drum Dryer.

2—Buflovak 24" x 36" Double Drum Dryers.

1—Buflovak 24" x 24" Double Drum Dryer.

1—Buflovak Type 347 Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 20'.

2—Feinc Type 316 Stainless Steel String Filters, size 6'6" x 6' —New.

1—Sparkler Model 33D17, Type 316, Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter.

1—Sperry 42" x 42" Aluminum Plate and Frame Filter Press with 35 chambers, 3" frames. New.

1—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 30'.

1—Shriver 42" x 42" Cast Iron Filter Press with 60 chambers, hydraulic closing device.

2—Shriver 24" x 24" Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Presses, 22 chambers ea.

2—AT&M 48" Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge with Imperforated Baskets.

1—Tolhurst 40" Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge, with perforated basket.

4—Alco Steel Heat Exchanger, 450 sq. ft. ea.

1—Patterson Kelly Stainless Steel Condenser, 30 sq. ft.

1—Lummus Steel Bubble Cap Column, 4' x 37'.

1—Colonial Iron Works Monel Bubble Cap Column, size 2'x5'.

2—Colonial Iron Works Monel Heat Exchangers, 350 sq. ft., 150 sq. ft.

1—Lummus Type 316 Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger, 360 sq. ft.

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AGITATORS—LIGHTNING, 15—1/3 to 1 H.P.
CENTRIFUGE — ATM — 40" susp., steel, perf., bot. disch. 2 speed 15 H.P. Motor.
COLLOID MILLS—All S.S. Construction, 3", 6", & 10". With Motors.
EXHAUSTERS—300 to 40,000 C.F.M.
FILTER PRESS, SHRIVER—12"x12", 24-1" frames; 30"x30", C.I. 24-3" frames.
HEAT EXCHANGERS—Steel, copper, and S.S. up to 400 sq. ft.
KETTLES—Steel and S.S. 35 gal. to 250 gal. Jacket 100 PSI.
MIXERS—D.A. Sigma, jktd. Steel and S.S. 12, 50, 60, & 200 gal.
MIXERS—Dry Powder 200#, 600#.

MIXER—Day 2½ gal., jktd., vac., double sigma blade.

MIKRO PULVERIZER—2 SI.
MILLS—25, 125 gal.; Jar, 10 gal.; Pebble, 250 gal.; 3-roll, 16"x 40".
TANKS—Glass, lead, rubber lined, S.S. 35 gal. to 3,000 gal.

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BLENDERS—New—Ribbon type, center discharge—400/600# cap.

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AIR SEPARATOR — Sturtevant 16' dia.—50 HP drive.

PEBBLE MILLS—100—235 (1 new) 640—2,000 gal.—motor drives—Lab. jars.

MIXER—W&P double Sigma blade—50 gals. Simpson 1½—Lancaster EAG4, Robinson Double.

JAW CRUSHERS—9x15 Beaumont—11x26 Champion.

HARDINGE MILLS—3x8, 5x36, 6x22 Ball & 7x36 pebble.

ROTARY DRYERS—4x20—5½x45, 6x80.

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Drum Dryers, 24"x36", 32"x72" and 42"x126".
Sperry 18" Jktd. Filterpress
New Blaw Knox 20 gal. Autoclave, type 316 stainless, 1000 PSI
Day 5 gal. S/S Jktd. Vac. Mixer
Roto Louvre Dryer, S/S, 5'x20'
2200 Gal. S/S Storage Tank
Rotex #12 Sifter, 3 separations
Extractor, 60", AT&M, 316 S/S
Tolhurst 48" rubber lined Ext.
New Oliver 8'x8' Rotary Filter
Colton #4½ & 5½ Tablet Press
3 Reactors, 350 gal. Steel and 75 gal. S/S, complete units
MANY OTHER DESIRABLE UNITS

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#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 350 gal.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x8 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x12" & 24"x28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 100 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15" lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
2—Ransome Rotating Drum Mixers 9' dia. x 11'6".
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 140 gal., Burr-Stone lined.
3—New Drum Rollers.
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
3—French Oil Mill Lard Cookers.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates 9-frames.
15—Heat Exchangers (some stainless steel).
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 10 H.P.—New.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., Jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 12"x22".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators 800 gal. cap.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10'—like new.
6—Steam Jacketed Blackburn-Smith Filters.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
2—500 ton Hydraulic Presses.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—300 gal. Double Arm Mixer—jacketed.

SPECIAL
1—Stedman 6-cage Mill #40. 1—Sparkler S.S. Filter 18-D-6
1—#10 J. H. Day 300 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer.

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Votator Wanted—Model S 51 A. for vegetable shortening. Very good condition. Advise price and location etc. to Velera de Mexico, S. A., P. O. Box 523 Mexico City.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 74

drums, Chicago. Export sales of about 145 tons to Holland were reported at 18¾c. per pound, drums, f.a.s.

Oleo Oil—This market was firmer. Extra was lifted to 18¼c. to 18½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was unchanged at quiet at 10½c. to 10¾c. per pound, barrels, same basis.

Tallow—Improved inquiry by large users created a steadier tone and some sellers advanced quotations ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound for the better grades. Offerings were light and more closely held. Export inquiry was slow. Prices were more or less nominal. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 6½c. to 6⅝c. per pound, carlots, delivered; extra, 6¼c. to 6⅜c.; special, 6c. to 6⅛c. and No. 1, 5⅜c., same basis. Edible tallow was higher and held 9¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered.

Fish Oils

Cod—Buying interest was fairly active and moderate volume of business was reported for shipment. Tanked oil was maintained at 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, drums, exdock. Spot stocks were quoted at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Refined Fish — Refined grades were lifted ½c. per pound. Demand was spotty. Light pressed oil was quoted at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Crude menhaden oil was quiet but well held at 6¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. plants, Atlantic coast and 7¼c. per pound, Gulf ports. Export inquiry was moderate but actual trading was reported inactive as sellers refused lower bids.

Fatty Acids

While consuming demand for fatty acids was spotty and confined to prompt needs, inquiry for later requirements was more active. Oleic and stearic acids was well held reflecting the steadiness of tallow. Vegetable fatty acids were in fair request and quotably unchanged.

Cake and Meal

The Danish Government Grain Office has been authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture to permit import of oilcake payable in dollars if purchase agreements are completed by October 31. Permission can be withdrawn, however, at any time. Danish oilcake and oilseed requirements in the 1954-55 crop year are expected to be about 1,000,000 metric tons, or 50 percent above the preceding year. Danish importers are expected to avail themselves of this opportunity, as prices in the dollar area are more advantageous than in areas from which Denmark usually draws supplies.

Cottonseed Meal—Oil mills are beginning to put out more feelers for the sale of meal which will soon reach heavy production, but demand continued light and spotty. There has been a comparatively small amount of new crop meal traded, compared to previous years. Meal stocks are becoming more plentiful as a few mills start to operate on new crop. Demand is not too good. Forty-one percent was offered at $75 per ton sacked Memphis; $74 Georgia, and $73 South Carolina mills for August shipment. Although very little September forward has been moved, mills are indicating that prices may be a few dollars lower than current asking prices.

Linseed Meal—Market continued unsettled, due to low resale meal offerings.

Minneapolis.—The linseed meal market ruled soft as resale stuff was offered several dollars a ton under what crushers were quoting. Extracted linseed meal (resale) was quoted as low as $57 a ton, bulk, Minneapolis. Crushers held their quotations firm at $59 to $60 a ton. Expeller meal was quoted at $64 a ton for August, $65 for September.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	12,900,000	11,100,000
Since Sept. 1	637,630,000	533,460,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Trading in the southeast continued slow as supplies are limited and most of the trading is local. Last week the government offered peanuts to produce approximately 750 tons of meal. Old process forty-five percent was well held at $83.50 per ton sacked f.o.b. Georgia points for August shipment.

Soybean Meal—The government report issued August 10 forecast the bean crop at 303,577,000 bushels compared with last year's final production of 262,341,000 bushels. Demand continued spotty but selling pressure was not heavy. Meal forty-four percent was quoted at $86-$87 per ton, bulk, Decatur.

Waxes

Beeswax—Firmness of crude was the mainstay of this market. Replacements of crude were scarce and firmly held. Refined grades were steady and unchanged. Demand was still spotty.

Carnauba—Improved buying interest and trading created a steadier tone in the market thereby reducing selling pressure. Business was more active for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steadier for all grades. No. 3 Ceara, crude was held at 79c. to 80c. per pound and refined, 81c. to 90c. per pound as to quality. Good quality No. 1 Ceara yellow was maintained at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound and Parnahyba, $1.14 to $1.15 per pound, as to quantity.

Ouricury—Market was quiet, but steady. Refined quotations covered a wide range from 95c. to 99c. per pound, spot, depending upon quality.

Petroleum Refining Projects Top New Tax Aid Awards

Certificates of necessity for accelerated tax amortization for fifty-two new or expanded facilities amounting to $47,857,316 were issued by the Office of Defense Mobilization during the period from July 14 through 28, it was announced last week. While there were no chemical projects on the new tax aid list, three petroleum refining expansions accounted for the largest certificates.

The three largest awards went to:—Sinclair Refining Company, East Chicago, Ind., petroleum refining facilities, $12,300,000 with 65 percent allowed on $8,200,000 and 45 percent allowed on $4,100,000 for accelerated tax amortization; Texas Company, Tulsa, Okla., petroleum refining facilities, $6,900,044 with 65 percent allowed on $4,467,000, 50 percent allowed on $2,410,000 and 15 percent allowed on $33,000; and Gulf Refining Company, c/o Gulf Oil Corporation, Hooven, Ohio, petroleum refining facilities, $4,602,000 with 65 percent allowed on $2,926,000 and 45 percent allowed on $1,676,000.

General Aniline Division Post Goes to Alexander

Walter N. Alexander has been appointed director of operational planning of the dyestuff and chemical division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. The appointment of Mr. Alexander has been designed to broaden and place under the direction of a single office the function of planning for expansion of the division's manufacturing operations, the company stated.

As director of technical planning on the division's manufacturing staff, Mr. Alexander had been responsible for directing the plans of the new chlorine-caustic plant to be erected at Linden, N. J. Mr. Alexander joined General Aniline in 1946 and was appointed manager of the chemical engineering department at Linden in 1948. He later became director of technical planning, a position he held until his present appointment.

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HEW Head Gives Appraisal Of Department Achievements

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby thinks her department made a pretty good legislative showing in this session of congress "everything considered." Mrs. Hobby, who gave her appraisal last week following the swearing in of George P. Larrick as Commissioner of Food and Drugs, felt that the "only setback" was the HEW-sponsored health reinsurance bill. However, she indicated that her department would draw up a more acceptable reinsurance measure for presentation at the next session of congress.

Commerce to Publish Data

—Continued from page 3

federal government and announcements on prime contract awards.

In providing for the publication of announcements on proposed surplus property sales, the action was taken in response to numerous requests from businessmen for a centralized source of information on the principal items of surplus personal property offered for sale by the government. It was also in recognition by the agencies involved of the necessity for wider dissemination of information on surplus property disposal, thereby increasing the monetary return to the government from such sales.

The *Synopsis*, published daily Monday through Friday, is available on a subscription basis of $7 per year. Sample copies are available in the New York area upon request from the New York field office, Department of Commerce, 346 Broadway, New York 13. Subcriptions for the *Synopsis*, accompanied by check or money order payment, should be addressed to the Department of Commerce, Administrative Service Office, Room 1300, New Post Office Building, 433 West Van Buren street, Chicago 7.

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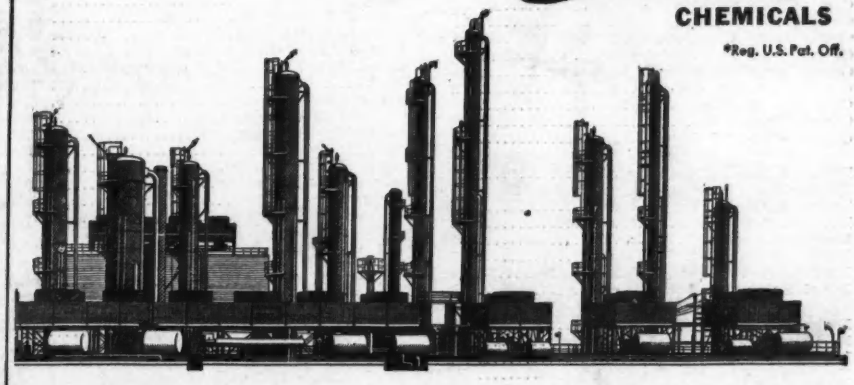

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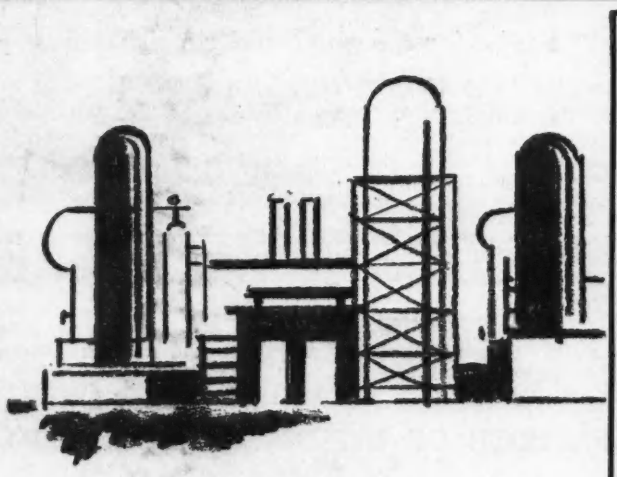

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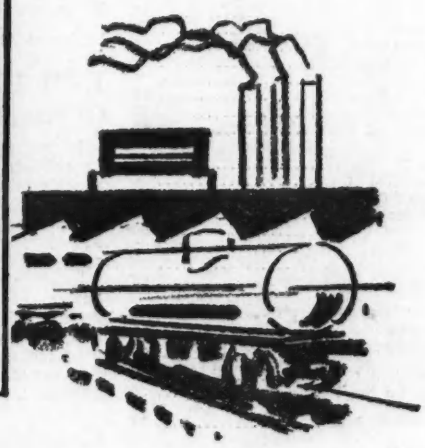

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